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NATIONAL FEELING
OF GREECE IS EVIDENT
THROUGHOUT LEVANT

Added to Tumult in Crete and Stir in Cyprus Is the Aegean Islanders' Appeal to Italy and to Britain

TIME IS NOT RIPE

The general revival of the Greek national spirit, with its bearing upon European problems, furnishes the topic for the following review by a special correspondent of the Monitor.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The recent outbreak of anti-Muslim feeling in Cyprus, the chronic state of unrest in Crete, the capture of the "Twelve Islands" in the Aegean by the Italian forces, and the universal discontent in Macedonia and on the borders of Thessaly, is fast forcing upon the attention of Europe the fact that she is in the presence of yet another problem, or rather, as is generally the case, an old problem revived and again springing vigorously into life.

It may best be described as a general revival throughout the Levant of the Greek national spirit, which save for that wonderful outburst of 80 years ago, which secured from Europe the independence of old Greece, has lain dormant to any useful purpose for over 1000 years.

Although none of these problems taken separately can be said to have more than a national interest, yet taken together they present a question of wider importance. We are living in an age of national revivals; the last century has seen more old races rehabilitated, segregated within national boundaries, inspired with the desire of national progress, national learning and the revival and nurture of national literature, than in all the thousands of years which have preceded it, and although a superficial glance over the affairs of the world would seem to argue the exact opposite, yet to those who look somewhere below the surface it is seen that the days of the hegemony of any one power or powers is over, and everywhere the individuality of all races is claiming recognition.

Call Is for Union

This fact, however, has certain inevitable consequences which seem to have been largely overlooked. A nation long subject is set free and once again reestablished within the boundaries of its ancient territory. It grows prosperous. Day by day it is more spoken of, and year by year the visitors to its chief cities find it more difficult to recognize in them the stagnant, purposeless, herds of men, wrapt in the dumbness of centuries, to which they had for so long been accustomed. Then there comes a day when the natives of this land and these cities scattered abroad in other lands and in other cities, across the frontiers, begin to take note of their citizenship, and that they are men of "no mean city," and they begin to call audibly for "union."

Today the ancient word of national pride "Gris Romanus sum" is heard in a hundred different variants throughout the old world, and it is heard with increasing clearness on all the shores of the Aegean and eastern Mediterranean. "Union with Greece" has been proclaimed from the house tops of Cana and in every village street throughout the island of Crete for over half a century. It has already plunged Greece into war, and taxed to the uttermost the diplomacy of Europe, yet today it is only heard with more loudness and

couched in a more insistent demand than ever before.

Now Cyprus has joined in the cry. Another land, which Europe had almost forgotten, or at best remembered only as an English "strategic position," has suddenly "staked out a claim." "Union with Greece" is heard here also in all meetings, deputations and petitions; and the Hellenic flag is seen with increasing frequency throughout the island. That the agitation is being pressed by all available means, through the influence of the church, press, schools and clubs, is seen by its extraordinarily rapid growth, especially since the outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Italy.

Circle Is Moving

So the circle of the Aegean moves towards completion and the cry for union gradually encompasses one of the oldest pieces of water in the world. The Greek spirit moves out north and east towards Macedonia, south and east towards Crete, then on to Cyprus and now back again up the rugged coast of Asia Minor and throughout the islands of the sea.

No doubt it is not all genuine, no doubt, more often than not, it has no more exalted birthplace than a journalistic inkpot, and no more sustenance than a "patriotic" press; yet it is there to be dealt with, and the obviously artificial attitude of Greece towards the claims of Crete, with the whole populace of Athens feting the revolutionary deputies as heroes one day, and the government uttering official condemnations of their attitude the next, cannot be long maintained.

Meanwhile the attitude of the Turks, throughout the whole region of this great unsettledness, is recognized on all hands as correct beyond praise. They are naturally opposed to the Greek claims in Cyprus as in Crete, and demand that the terms of the convention in the former, and of the many settlements in the latter shall be adhered to. But they have throughout shown a forbearance and patience which has won the admiration of all those who are connected with these countries, and are able to judge dispassionately.

To get, however, an intelligent grip of the subject and to really understand the full force of the appeal that is now being made to the Greek element around the Aegean it is necessary to recognize the tremendous part which the appeal to past greatness and past possession has already played in the rehabilitation of the Greek kingdom and this is also necessary if the present occupation by Italy of the islands is to be seen in its full significance.

Turkey Is Youngest

The fact must be recognized and taken into account that Turkey is easily the youngest nation in Europe, that 600 years ago she did not own a single square rod of land north of the Marmora, that 400 years ago she did not own a single island in the Aegean and scarcely more than 300 years ago Rhodes was still in possession of the Knights of St. John.

When Venice was the dominant power in Southern Europe, and the Emperor and Pope dictated their own terms on land and sea, they were Italian names which were heard in the Aegean; and the Southern Sporades, now once more occupied by Italian forces, belonged to the great families of Rome and Naples. Italy is remembering this today, or at any rate an inspired press is bringing it very forcibly before the public notice, and the story of her St. Mark's was once the barony of the Quirini and now Karpathos and Karso were once the fiefs of the Cornaro and being told in many papers throughout the kingdom.

The significance of this fact, especially in its bearing upon the attitude which Italy may be expected to take up with regard to her recent captures, when the question of readjustment at the termination of hostilities, comes to be discussed, cannot well be over-estimated.

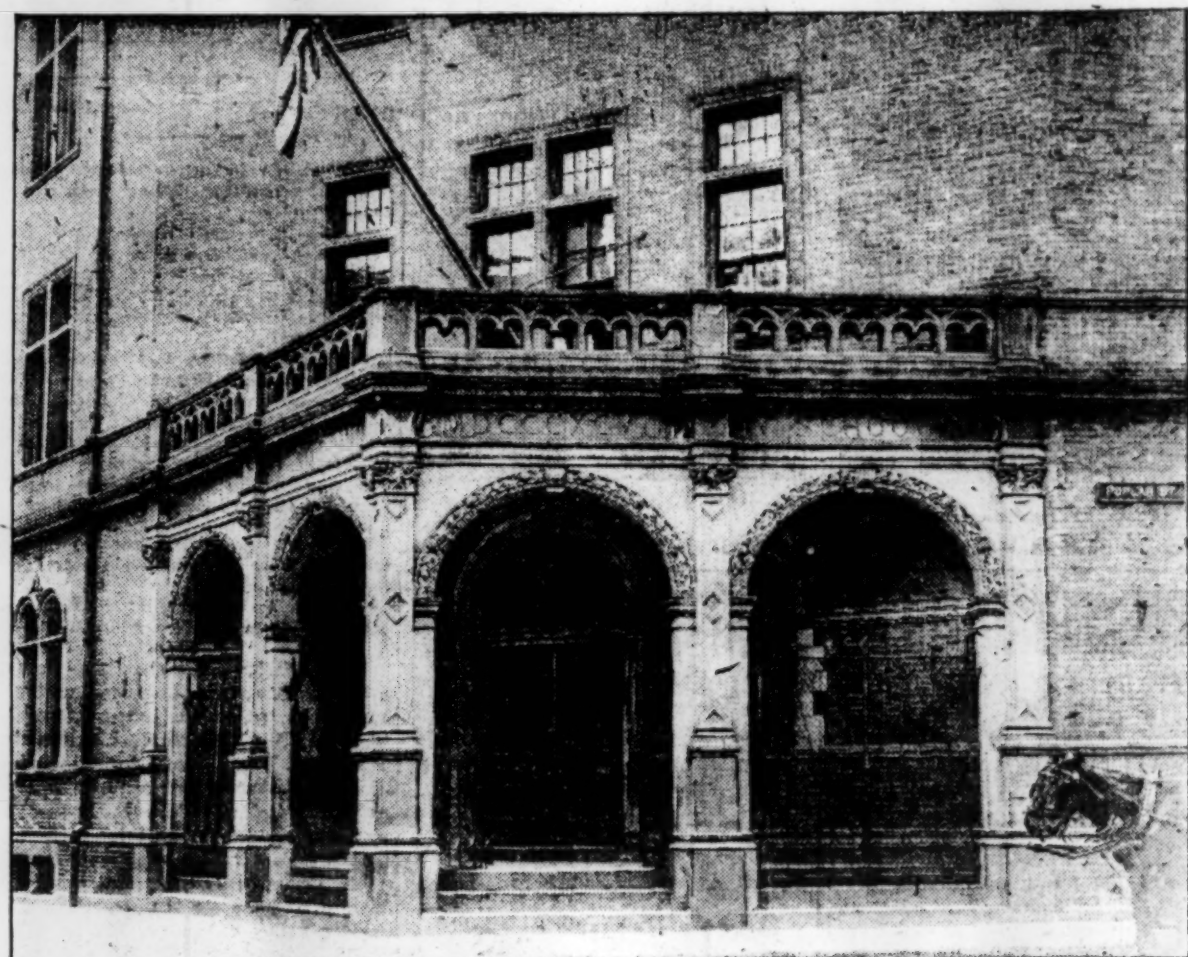
Sign Is Significant

A sign, significant indeed of the trend of public thought, is found in the appeal of the "committee of Aegean islanders" recently sent out to King Victor Emmanuel, Signor Giolitti, the Italian premier, and the presidents of the Italian Senate and Chamber of Deputies, expressing the earnest hope of the islanders that Italy, "the liberator," would complete the work already begun, by giving the captured islands the same autonomy as that enjoyed by Samos or by uniting them with that island. It is still more significant perhaps that a similar appeal should have been sent to Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener at Malta.

On the surface perhaps the question would seem to be really more interesting than important, but, like most questions of a similar nature, what is important is not above but below the surface. As far as Europe is concerned the matter does not end here.

"Throw a stone," said Lord Curzon in effect some time ago, "into the great pool of Islam and its waves will widen

DOOR OF MAYHEW PRIMARY SCHOOL



Architectural style of period of Francis I. followed in plan for entrance to institution at Chambers and Poplar streets, made effective by four ornamental arches supporting an ornate balcony

In general, the style of architecture of the entrance to the Mayhew elementary school on Chambers and Poplar streets is that of the period of Francis I. Two arches facing each street support the roof of the one-story entrance.

The piers of the four arches are fronted by decorated pilasters which carry the frieze, cornice and ornamental balustrade. The arches are decorated with carving and ornamental keystones. In the frieze are the name and date of the school which was erected in 1897.

Within the arched openings of the balustrade are intermediate arches. The doorway is topped by a semi-circular arch and is flanked by arched windows. The double doors are paneled. Above the entrance the windows are built with transoms bars and the two center ones with a mullion.

to its uttermost shore," and so, to change the simile but not the idea, if that vast network of sympathy which binds together all the subject, or semi-subject, peoples of Europe in the bond of a common hope be touched at any point a great quiver runs through the whole. The cry of liberty for Crete brings the Croatian to his door, it is heard by the Czech of Bohemia, by the Pole and by the Fin, in the mountains of Macedonia and by the waters of the Nile, throughout the length and breadth of the old world, wherever an old nationality lies half buried beneath the wreckage of time it is heard and answered.

Fulfillment Is Halting

Nevertheless, whatever the future may hold for Greek aspirations, today is not the day of their fulfillment; and although the attitude of Italy, as one of the guaranteeing powers, may momentarily prevent absolutely united action in the matter of Crete, yet even Italy will submit to force majeure and probably content herself with expressions of sympathy. This is the point to which it must, it would seem, work out in the end, but how long it will take the "Greek spirit" to recognize this is quite another matter.

Cyprus, of course, is a purely English problem, and as to the "Twelve Islands," like most else in this strange, unprecedented struggle in the near East, their ultimate fate is doubtful. If Turkey abandoned Tripoli tomorrow the war would still go on as vigorously as ever. This is now almost a platitude. Italy cannot force Turkey to end the war for the simple reason that Turkey with the best intentions in the world cannot end it. If Italy takes all the Turkish islands in the Aegean, Turkey cannot prevent her, but when she has taken them all she has gained nothing to any purpose.

So the struggle goes on, and daily the whole problem drifts into more dangerous waters. It began as a struggle for the deserts of Tripoli, and after being kept there for some time it suddenly burst out in the Aegean, and immediately a hundred interests, untouched before,

PROPOSED COURT OF
APPEAL FOR PORT OF
LONDON IS STOPPED

The following special review for the Monitor of the situation in the London dock dispute states the employers' reasons for refusing the proposed court of appeal:

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The decision to intervene in the London dock dispute has resulted in constant conferences between members of the Government and the representatives of the employers and the men.

Following the debate on the matter in the House of Commons, the Government laid certain proposals before the contending parties, the main idea being that in cases where a particular group of employers fail to come to an agreement with their men a court of appeal should be formed containing an equal number of representatives of both parties, the court to have power to inflict penalties, from a sum of money lodged with a bank, for any breach of agreement brought to light.

The reply of the representatives of the men to the Government proposals was received the next day and was entirely favorable. The reply of the employers, however, was delayed for a further three days, in order to give the various groups of employers, who, unlike the men, are not federated as a whole, an opportunity of adequately discussing the proposals of the Government. The representatives of the men demurred to the delay, but, on recognizing the reasonableness of the employers' demand for time, agreed to wait.

On the appointed day the employers gave their reply to the proposals of the Government, a reply which amounted to a complete rejection of the Government scheme. An official statement, issued the same day, signed by Lord Devonport, the chairman of the Port of London Authority, pointed out that it would be absolutely impracticable to federate the employers in the transport trade either as a whole or in sections.

Even if legislation were obtained to compel such federation, foreign ships clamored for recognition, until now at this moment it is steadily, in a measure at any rate, becoming also a Greek question. The old fires which have smoldered throughout the Levant for the last 80 years and more, are once again fanned into flame, and to the question, "What next?" there is as yet no answer, or at any rate none that is of any value.

owners, who constitute a large element in the trade of the port of London, would, it was explained, under their treaty rights be unaffected by any scheme, and British employers would therefore be at a disadvantage. Schemes for dealing with labor questions in the port of London were, in view of the vast and conflicting interests involved, extremely complicated, and if the parties were to embark on the exhaustive discussion which would be necessary, it was imperative that work in the port should be resumed without delay.

The employers' rejection of the Government scheme was conveyed to the representatives of the men, who proceeded to send to the various ports throughout the kingdom a telegram in which, after making known the employers' decision, they recommended a "general stoppage at once."

The response to this call, however, did not in any way justify the application to the strike of the description of "national." At several ports in the southwestern part of England and Wales, notably at Bristol and Southampton, a considerable number of men left work at Manchester also there was a partial response, but many of those who went out returned the next day. In Scotland and in the other ports of the north of England work went on as usual, though in some cases a ballot is being taken to decide whether the men shall come out or not.

A couple of days after the despatch of the summons to the provinces the London strike committee expressed their satisfaction with the progress of affairs, but added that they would be prepared on honorable terms to end the dispute. It is fairly evident, however, that the national strike has been a fiasco, and if it were not for the lightermen remaining out work in the port of London would be proceeding much as usual. These lightermen occupy a privileged position, and the absence of licensed men to take their places prevents their replacement by others who would be willing and capable of doing their work. As long as they remain out the position in the port of London cannot again become normal. Meanwhile an increasing number of men are being employed at the docks and the food supply of the metropolis is practically unaffected.

GREAT SUN SPOT DISCOVERED

PASADENA, Cal.—A cold patch on the surface of the sun is the description given a sun spot containing approximately 78,540,000 square miles which has just been discovered from the Carnegie observatory on Mt. Wilson.

CAMP CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

Members of camp 81, Sons of Veterans, of Chelsea celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the institution of the camp with a banquet and entertainment last night in G. A. R. hall, Chelsea.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with subjects of general interest.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES—The statements published . . . in response to the call of the comptroller of the currency show that the 28 national banks of Pittsburgh have total deposits of more than \$217,000,000. The gain over the last previous call in April is small, but it is enough to establish a new high record in the history of the city. Compared with a year ago the net increase is \$5,400,000. The showing is a good one, reflecting the improvement in local industrial conditions, which are more active today than at any previous time in years. From a stockholder's point of view also the outlook is brightening. During the past year they have received nearly \$2,800,000 in cash dividends on \$20,630,000 capital invested in the national banking business of the city, and today's statements show an addition of more than \$655,000 to surplus and profits, the latter items combined footing up over \$32,000,000. With labor in the Pittsburgh district better employed at higher wages than for years past, and with expanding business calling for the use of practically all loanable funds, the next statement of our national banks should show new high records all around.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—Canada is not the only country that wants emigrants from America and is prepared to offer extraordinary inducements to secure them. Australia is also in the field with some alluring propositions. The Victorian government is willing to go even farther than Canada has gone to persuade Americans to take up their permanent residence in that Australian province. It will not only lend money to the agricultural immigrant, but will build him a \$1250 home and will even go so far as to help him in his first year's planting. In the last eight years Victoria has spent \$16,500,000 on irrigation. It is this irrigated land that is offered to Americans at the prices which prevailed before the irrigation works were started, the land to be sold in not more than 40 acre tracts on 34% year terms and at 4% per cent interest. These are indeed extraordinary inducements and very flattering to Americans, as being indicative of the esteem in which their enterprise is held. Nevertheless, Australia is a long way from home. The American farmer who crosses the border into Canada knows that he can get back again without great trouble should things go wrong. But the walking is bad from Melbourne to San Francisco.

PORTLAND OREGONIAN—Upon general principles it may be conceded that vacation schools for children are a mistake. If the graduate of a university is ambitious to obtain a degree it is well enough to go to the summer course offered, study the six months included in the term and get his work mapped out to do at odd times during the year, looking to the object in view. But for children who have fallen behind their grade . . . to attempt to make up the deficit during the vacation period is not wise. Some educators . . . who have taken these vacation pupils into their classes in the fall are unanimous, or practically so, in saying that the work in the summer classes has not been thorough; that in fact it proves a handicap to such pupils and a drag, to a certain extent, upon the class to which they are thus promoted.

LYNN ITEM—If presidential primaries are to be continued, they should be subject to congressional regulation. The election of a President and the election of a United States senator are regulated by law which applies to every state. The presidential primary is a new feature in politics. Some states have them and more do not. Some of the states that hold primaries differ in the details from other states that settle the election of national delegates by primary elections. These primaries should be subsidiary to the national election. The election is held on the same day in all the states, under the same law and the same conditions. The primary should follow the same procedure. The primaries should be held on the same day and be governed by rules that would apply to all. In no other way can the choice be wholly representative.

ARCHITECTS TO HAVE CENTER

NEW YORK—Northeast corner of Fortieth street and Park avenue is to be the site of an office building of a group of architects, who last week formed a corporation known as the Architects' Office. Among those interested are C. Grant La Farge, Burt L. Fennel, Benjamin M. Morris, Charles Ewing, Kenneth M. Murchison, Andrew J. Post and Arnold W. Brunner.

PERUVIANS DEPLORE
NEGATIVE RESULT OF
ELECTION CAMPAIGN

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru—What is regarded as one of the most unfortunate occurrences in recent years is the utterly negative result of the presidential election campaign of Senor Azpillaga and Senor Billinghurst. The latter had withdrawn from a campaign which developed into what he considered beneath his dignity, while the former found his candidacy to be received in such hostile fashion that his courage entirely deserted him and he shut himself up in his house, surrounded by a group of his political friends. The government, having refused to give in to popular clamor for the postponement of the supposedly illegal election, the people decided to prevent the elections by force.

The streets filled rapidly with groups assuming an increasingly threatening attitude. As soon as the polling places were installed, the people gathered there, and gradually the whole city was turned into an armed camp, arms being freely used. Notwithstanding the strong police protection extended to Senor Azpillaga, the mob surrounded his house, after burning his offices. Senor Azpillaga was sufficiently impressed with the irreconcilable hostility of the people that he decided to withdraw his candidacy.

Most people blame President Leguia for the whole affair, as they claim that he should not have failed under present circumstances to listen to the popular demand for the annulment of the elections.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Representatives of a majority of unsecured creditors have filed in the federal court a petition asking that the Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Company be thrown into bankruptcy. Two receivers were appointed. Accounts of the petitioners amount to approximately \$35,000 without securities.

RANGER AT HAVRE

Commissioners of the Massachusetts nautical training school have received a cablegram from Commander Charles N. Atwater, U. S. N., announcing the arrival of the training ship Ranger at Havre, France, on Sunday, June 23.

REV. MR. ARBUCKLE ACCEPTS CALL

ANTRIM, N. H.—The Rev. F. Albert Arbuckle of Houlton, Me., has accepted the call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church at Antrim and will begin his duties about Aug. 1.

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TRAVEL TALKS

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

B. F. KEITH'S—Vandeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"Charley's Aunt."
MAJESTIC—"The Third Degree."
TREMONT—"Little Miss Fix-It."

NEW YORK

CASINO—"Pirates of Penzance."
CLARET—"Bunny Fells the Strings."
GAIETY—"Officer 666."
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
LYRIC—"Patience."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Robin Hood."

CHICAGO

CORT—"Ready Money."
GRAND—"Officer 666."
ILLINOIS—"The Quaker Girl."

Leading Events in Athletic World :: With the Yachtsmen

NARRAGANSETT BAY YACHTSMEN EXPECT TO HOLD GREAT RACE

Several Prizes to Be Donated for Winning Sail and Power Boats From Providence to Block Island

TO COME IN AUGUST

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Narragansett bay yachtsmen are showing much interest in the race to Block Island and back which will be held some time in August. This race is to be under the auspices of the Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association, and will be open to all sail and power boats belonging to all affiliated clubs on the bay. The Newport Yacht Club has donated a cup for one of the classes, and it is anticipated that other clubs will complete the trophy list.

W. M. Arnold, president of the racing association, says that he expects cups from the Rhode Island Yacht Club, Fall River Yacht Club, Taunton Yacht Club, Edgewood Yacht Club and Washington Park Yacht Club. The race will probably be sailed on the day that the New York Yacht Club fleet is due at Newport, thus giving the yachtsmen from the upper part of the bay an opportunity to see the big fleet assembled for the Astor an. Kings cup races.

Plans for the annual cruise of the Rhode Island Yacht Club, beginning July 20, have been completed. It is expected that at least 20 boats will participate in the week sail. Leaving Pawtuxet July 20, Newport will be made that evening. A stop will be made at New London July 21, and Monday the boats expect to be at Thimble Island. Friday, July 26, will be spent at Shelter Island, and the return trip to Newport will be made either Saturday or Sunday.

GREAT NECK 2D BEATS 4TH FOUR OF THE SAME CLUB

Take First Polo Game of Meadowbrook Tourney by Score of 8 3/4 to 6—Work of Davis Is Feature

WESTBURY, L. I.—The Great Neck, 2d, winners of the Great Neck challenge cup, won the first polo game of the Meadowbrook tournament Monday for the Wheatley cup, defeating Great Neck 4th by 8 3/4 to 6.

Two events were scheduled for the afternoon, the first between Great Neck 2ds and the Meadowbrook Pikers, and the second between the Philadelphia Country Club and Great Neck 4th. Philadelphia, however, failed to put in an appearance and the event as played was between Great Neck 2d and Great Neck 4th, with a handicap of three goals in favor of the latter team.

To Davis and Boyer is due much credit for the way in which they upheld the honor of their team, especially when it is remembered that Mr. Davis has only been playing polo since last year. The improved team work of the Graces, Le Boutellier and Phipps, was again in the ascendancy and together with a good goal getting capacity, won an easy game. The lineup:

Great Neck Second. Great Neck Fourth. W. R. Grace, 2. Regard Carey, 2. J. P. Grace, 3. James Park, 2. J. Le Boutellier, 2. J. E. Davis, 1. Howard Phipps, 2. Philip Boyer, 2.

PLAYING FOR U. S. CLAY COURT TITLE

PITTSBURGH—Play continues today in the tournament for the clay court tennis championship of the United States at the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. Several surprises resulted from Monday's matches. One was the defeat of Winn Mace, Los Angeles, by William A. McElroy, the junior champion of western Pennsylvania, by 8-6, 3-6, 6-3. Other scores were:

T. McK. Cummins, Wheeling, W. Va., defeated S. W. Merrill, New York, 7-5, 6-4. J. G. Nelson of Hanover, N. H., defeated J. D. McPherson, 6-1, 6-3. G. F. Touchard, New York, defeated Walter Flood, 7-5, 6-3. Frank H. Harris, Dartmouth College champion, defeated N. C. Adams, 6-2, 6-1. C. Drummond Jones, St. Louis, defeated Richard A. Palmer of New York, 9-7, 3-6, 6-3. R. D. Little, New York, defeated Everett Chantler, 6-1, 6-2.

NEW YORK BUYS THREE PLAYERS

BROOKLYN—President John W. McCue of the Brooklyn New England league baseball team has announced the sale of the players Barry, Smith and Howard to the New York Americans. They will report at the end of the New England league season. Smith is an outfielder, Barry a utility man and Howard a first baseman.

BASE BALL TOMORROW AT 3:15 BROOKLYN NATIONAL LEAGUE

CHICAGO YACHT WINS FIRST RACE FOR BIG TROPHY

Michikagou Defeats Four Other Boats in 1912 Series for Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup

NEW YORK—The second race of the series for the Manhasset bay challenge cup will be sailed today over a triangular course of 10 miles, to be covered twice by the yachts. The first race was held Monday and was won by the Chicago yacht, Michikagou, built this year by a syndicate made up of members of the Chicago Yacht Club. She won by 2m. 15s. over the Joyant of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

After quite a serious dispute between the members of the committee in charge of the race—C. L. Poor, R. W. Emmons, 2d, and G. A. Cormack—and the owners or representatives of the five boats ready to start, in which it was a question whether all should or should not be debarred from racing on account of technicalities, the American Yacht Club, the present holder of the cup, magnanimously waived all scintillating and other rules and voted that all present be allowed to race.

The start was made off Great Captains island at 1:40 p. m. in a good breeze from the southwest, which gave them a beat dead to windward to mark off Parsonage Point. All crossed the line on the starboard tack pretty well bunched, for it was a one-gun start. The Corinthian "split tacks" at once, with the others going to the westward on the port tack and she soon apparently had a good lead, but she lost it when the wind fell lighter.

The Chicago yacht rounded the home mark at the end of the first round at 3:02:03, having covered the first eight miles in 1:22:03, beating the Corinthian just 7s. There was some smart handling of light sail on both the runs from the weather mark to the finish and exceedingly close work between the Michikagou and the Joyant in the last round, which the Chicago boat won by 25s. The summary:

Yacht and club	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
Michikagou, Chicago.....	4:17:12	10:11
Joyant, Indian Harbor.....	4:19:26	23:26
Windward, Larchmont.....	4:19:33	23:33
Cora Ma, American.....	4:21:11	24:11
Corinthian, Sewanhaka.....	4:22:23	24:23

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York.....	44	11	.800 .617
Chicago.....	30	23	.566 .610
Pittsburgh.....	31	24	.564 .592
Cincinnati.....	33	27	.550 .441
Philadelphia.....	21	29	.420 .490
Cleveland.....	27	27	.463 .552
Brooklyn.....	21	32	.396 .356
Boston.....	19	41	.317 .233

RESULTS MONDAY

Boston 9, Brooklyn 4.	Chicago 4, Cincinnati 1.
New York 11, Philadelphia 5.	Cincinnati 1, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 3.	

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at New York.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

BOSTONS WIN FROM BROOKLYN

Boston's National league team won a game Monday from Brooklyn by a score of 9 to 4. Yingling, who was doing the pitching for Brooklyn, weakened, fielding errors and good base running helped in the scoring. Only six safe hits were made off Hess, but these included two doubles, a triple and a home run. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston.....0 0 0 1 0 6 2 0 12 7
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 4 2
Batteries, Hess and Rariden; Yingling and Miller. Umpires, Eason and Johnston.

M'GRAW'S MEN WIN 11 TO 5

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....1 0 1 2 4 0 2 1 11 16 2
Philadelphia.....3 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 5 4 4
Batteries, Tesreau and Wilson; Chalmers, Brennan, Moore and Doolin. Umpires, Brennan and Emslie.

CINCINNATI WINS CLOSE GAME.

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 5 2
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 4
Batteries, Frenn and McLean; Reulbach, Lavender and Archer. Umpires, Klem and Bush.

ST. LOUIS BEATS PITTSBURGH

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
St. Louis.....0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 4 10 2
Pittsburgh.....3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 5 4
Batteries, Geyer and Bliss; Robinson and Gibson. Umpires, Rigler and Plummer.

DECIDE AGAINST FLICK

CINCINNATI, O.—The claim of Player Carl Flick, who was released by the Detroit American League Club to Chattanooga, and later recalled and released to New Haven, for salary from April 1 to April 26, was dismissed by the national baseball commission Monday, and a counter claim against the player by Chattanooga club for \$35 borrowed money was allowed.

BOSTON BUYS PLAYER FROM BAY

The Boston American management announced this morning that it had purchased Neal Ball, the Cleveland utility infielder for a cash consideration, and that he would join the team at once. His natural position is second base, although he has also played at third and short. He became famous a few years ago for making a triple play unassisted, for which he was presented a gold medal by the league.

The local management also announces that the advance sale of seats for the two games Friday and the game Saturday with the New York team starts tomorrow. There has been a big call for reserved seats and large crowds are expected to be on hand to welcome the leaders home.

HUDSON RIVER CREWS

VARSITY EIGHTS CORNELL

Row	C. H. Elliott	Age	Height	Wt.
1	C. H. Elliott	22	5 11	165
2	B. Bates	21	5 8	160
3	A. L. Linn	21	5 8	183
4	W. O. Kruse	22	6 2	172
5	J. B. Wadley	22	6 1	175
6	R. C. Sprague	22	6 1	184
7	C. R. Ferguson	22	5 10	170
8	W. G. Disher	22	5 11	165
Average		22 1/2	6	172
Coxswain	C. W. C. 13	20	5 4	100

COLUMBIA

Row	C. R. Rothwell	Age	Height	Wt.
1	C. R. Rothwell	21	6 1 1/2	164
2	W. E. Ruprecht	21	6 1 1/2	164
3	I. W. Haisell	19	6 1 1/2	167
4	A. W. Russell	21	5 10 1/2	167
5	F. J. Latenser	22	6 1	175
6	J. H. Moore Jr.	22	6 1	163
7	E. J. Moore Jr.	21	6 1 1/2	165
8	G. S. Downing	22	6 1	165
Average		21 1/2	6 1/4	167 1/2
Coxswain	C. G. Brock	20	5 4	112

SYRACUSE

Row	M. G. Butler	Age	Height	Wt.
1	M. G. Butler	21	6 1	169
2	C. H. Abbott	22	5 9	169
3	H. R. Topping	22	5 10	170
4	H. L. Robbins	21	5 11 1/2	164
5	C. H. Vahm	22	6 1	178
6	J. H. Rich	23	6 2	178
7	M. M. Hillman	23	6 1 1/2	175
8	G. R. Thurston	22	5 11 1/2	175
Average		22 1/2	5 11 1/2	168 1/2
Coxswain	H. H. Richardson	22	5 6	118

LELAND STANFORD, JR.

Row	O. Olmsted	Age	Height	Wt.
1	O. Olmsted	22	6	163
2	Carl Reel	22	6	157
3	E. J. Smith	22	6	178
4	F. Watkins	24	6 1	172
5	R. P. Duryea	23	6 2	188
6	E. Walford	23	6	169
7	R. Seaward	22	6 1 1/2	173
8	P. Partridge	22	6 1 1/2	183
Average		22 1/2	6 1/4	172 1/2
Coxswain	F. Guereña	21	5 4	110

WISCONSIN

Row	D. MacLeod	Age	Height	Wt.
1	D. MacLeod	21	5 11	166
2	R. L. Cuff	21	6	174
3	M. C. Slobom	24	6 3	174
4	C. L. Wagner	23	6 3	174
5	W. Macmillan	22	6 3	185
6	C. F. Pollock	21	6	180
7	E. J. Smith	22	6 1	175
8	R. B. Tasker	21	5 11	168
Average		22 1/2	6 1/4	172 1/2
Coxswain	J. Fletcher	21	5 7	104

PENNSYLVANIA

Row	E. Madeira	Age	Height	Wt.
1	E. Madeira	23	6 2	159
2	F. H. Hensel	19	6 1	174
3	R. Watrous	19	6	163
4	L. DeLong	22	5 11	175
5	J. J. Baines	23	6	169
6	E. Shoemaker	22	6 1	167
7	J. Alexander	21	6	162
8	L. B. Walton	22	6	162
Average		20 1/2	6 1/4	167 1/2
Coxswain	F. Williams	22	5 6	110

VARSITY FOURS CORNELL

Row	C. W. Brown	Age	Height	Wt.
1	C. W. Brown	21	5 11	170
2	G. P. McNear	21	6 0 1/2	163
3	L. Chapman	23	5 9	156
4	E. L. Dole	23	5 9	159
Average		21 1/2	5 11 1/2	162 1/2

COLUMBIA

Row	K. Horpelt	Age	Height	Wt.
1	K. Horpelt	20	5 11	156
2	R. Robinson	22	6	163
3	E. J. Williams	14	5 9 1/2	153
4	C. F. McCarthy	23	5 9 1/2	153
Average		21 1/2	5 10 1/2	157

SYRACUSE

Row	M. H. Greig	Age	Height	Wt.
1	M. H. Greig	22	5 10	163
2	J. D. Cummings	21	6 1	168
3	J. D. Cummings	21	6 1	168
4	L. S. Castle	24	5 9 1/2	163
Average		21	5 11 1/2	167 1/2

PENNSYLVANIA

Row	F. B. Mulford	Age	Height	Wt.
1	F. B. Mulford	22	5 10	158
2	R. Howard	22	6	169
3	E. A. Stuel	21	6	159
4	L. Brion	20	6	150
Average		22	5 11 1/2	159 1/2

FRESHMAN EIGHTS CORNELL

Row	E. Ornelas	Age	Height	Wt.
1	E. Ornelas	20	5 11	160
2	V. Hiscok	20	6	175
3	L. Pollock	20	6	168
4	F. Crane	20	5 11	162
5	S. Craft	21	6	168
6	W. Butts	20	6	172
7	J. O'Brien	20	5 11	168
8	W. E. Ellis	24	5 10	160
Average		20 1/2	5 11 1/2	166 1/2
Coxswain	M. L. Adler	18	5 5	105

COLUMBIA

Row	K. Richards	Age	Height	Wt.
1	K. Richards	19	5 9 1/2	147
2	H. S. Willis	19	6 1 1/2	156
3	H. A. Nauman	18	5 11	148
4	H. C. Seedorf	19	6 1	152
5	E. E. Beatty	20	6 1	150
6	H. Lauber	19	6 1	155
7	W. Cronquist	19	5 11 1/2	154
8	U. D. Sanborn	17	5 10	140
Average		18 1/2	5 11 1/2	154
Coxswain	E. Moorhouse	17	5 5	103

PENNSYLVANIA

Row	L. B. Brown	Age	Height	Wt.
1	L. B. Brown	21	5 8	155
2	L. Merrill	21	5 10	160
3	W. T. Conover	19	6	168
4	P. E. Beatty	20	6	168
5	H. Butler	19	6 1	163
6	R. Ross	20	5 11	170
7	W. R. Littleton	20	6	165
8	H. Shoemaker	19	5 11	163
Average		20 1/2	5 11 1/2	164 1/2
Coxswain	W. Preston	18	5 4	107

SYRACUSE

Row	G. Grady	Age	Height	Wt.
1	G. Grady	21	5 11 1/2	165
2	E. G. Wright	18	5 11	165
3	H. Turnball	19	5 10	168
4	W. L. Joslyn	20	6 1 1/2	168
5	M. R. Kuehn	19	6 1	172
6	A. H. Aldridge	18	6	171
7	H. G. Porter	18	5 11 1/2	173
8	H. J. Hanning	18	6	164
Average		19 1/2	5 11 1/2	168 1/2
Coxswain	S. W. Palmer	20	5 4	105

WISCONSIN

Row	A. Peterson	Age	Height	Wt.
1	A. Peterson	24	6	167
2	G. H. Bobstedt	24	6	167
3	H. R. Clayton	20	6	173
4	A. J. Dexter	20	5 10	162
5	F. G. Mueller	19	6 1	170
6	H. M. Moore	20	6	165

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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SO little is learned of any preparations by the countries possessing West Indian islands for the opening of the Panama canal, that indifference or skepticism might be inferred therefrom. So far we have heard only of plans to develop the splendid harbor facilities of the Danish West Indies, and even there it was not the construction work itself that aroused interest, but the suspected designs of a great power on those islands which have always seemed so desirable to the United States. What is planned by Jamaica has also been referred to at various times on this page, but that island is bound, by its geographical position, old established trade connections and administrative advantages, to receive a very large percentage of the future traffic without having to cater for it by rushing elaborate improvements.

What is reported from the French West Indies is, therefore, of an unusual interest. The islands are excellently well situated, scattered as they are from the Danish group in the north to the British in the south, and commanding with the latter the entrance to the Caribbean sea.

It would appear from the report from Fort-de-France that the supremacy of the island of Martinique will not necessarily continue to go unchallenged, the chief consideration now being harbor accommodation and capacity, in which Pointe-a-Pitre, on the island of Guadeloupe, has few rivals in the entire Caribbean. The other islets under the tricolor are so insignificant that their names are practically unknown to the outside world, but with French thrift they are likely to be scanned for minor advantages by the commission that is to investigate the needs and opportunities of the French West Indies in connection with the canal traffic.

Nothing is said about the possession on the mainland, French Guiana, although for the traffic passing through the canal to and from the Atlantic coast of South America Cayenne may become of no mean importance, owing to its proximity to the Amazon estuary. On the other hand, much is naturally expected from the Panama route for the future development of the Society and other French island groups in the Pacific somewhat similarly though not nearly so advantageously located toward the Pacific end of the canal as Martinique and Guadeloupe are at the Atlantic entrance. Glancing at the distribution of the island possessions of the two empires, Great Britain and France, both in the West Indies and the South Pacific, as supplemented by their holdings on the mainland, one is struck by the significance they lend to the entente cordiale in its bearings on the Panama canal route.

PARAGUAY UNEASY OVER AN OUTBREAK IN MATTO GROSSO

Apprehension Lest a Powerful Neighbor May Take Advantage of Her Poor Condition for Defense

(Special to the Monitor)

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—Much concern is felt here and especially along the northern border of the republic over the Brazilian revolutionary outbreak across the frontier, in the state of Matto Grosso. Although reports from various sources speak of a widespread movement reaching as far northwest as the territory of Acre on the Bolivian and Peruvian borders, it is asked here, especially in opposition circles, whether the movement in southern Matto Grosso is aimed in any way at this republic. With Paraguay only just recovering from her three-cornered revolution, there is some apprehension lest either of her powerful neighbors take advantage of the situation.

It is announced that the federal government of Brazil is preparing an armed expedition of considerable size to suppress the revolutionary movement in Matto Grosso and as the only practicable way of reaching that state, that is by steamer up the Paraguay river, lies across this republic, the situation is regarded by many as fraught with complications. In the present state of exhaustion through the disastrous civil strife which is not even now entirely at an end, the country is depleted of means of national defense, especially in the north, where the Brazilian revolutionists are operating.

The opposition press, of the so-called Red party, has for some time published alarmist reports from Bella Vista, situated on the Brazilian border line, in which it is claimed that Brazilian troops have of late been crossing over, invading homes and carrying off prisoners, presumably refugees suspected of revolutionary activity. With no troops at or anywhere near that town and none to spare, the Paraguayan government is unable to give the matter much attention, especially as the internal reform requires all the energies and resources of the radical party which is again in power after the many vicissitudes of the late revolutions.

ELECTRIC PLANT ERECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

TUCUMAN, A. R.—An important electric plant is being erected here to utilize the falls of the Lules river and supply light and power to the industrial establishments and plantations and a trolley line to connect Tucuman with Lules, Yerba Buena, Concepcion, Monteros and other places, both for passenger and freight service.

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FRANCE SENDING COMMISSION TO THE FRENCH WEST INDIES

It Will Investigate Needs of the Islands in Connection With the Opening of the Panama Canal

(Special to the Monitor)

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, F. W. I.—A commission from the French government is expected here shortly with orders to investigate the needs of the French West Indies in connection with the opening of the Panama canal. Recent activity in the British West Indies, notably Port Castries, Santa Lucia and Kingston, Jamaica, also of the Dutch in Curacao and the Danes in Saint Thomas, appears to have greatly stimulated French interest in their West Indian possessions and the technical mission is to take in also Pointe a Pitre, Guadeloupe and possibly the little island of Marie Galante.

Fort de France has long possessed an arsenal, quays, coal depots, a pier, a ship carpenters' school and important depots of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. The roadstead has a depth of about 8½ meters. It is, however, Pointe a Pitre on the island of Guadeloupe which is credited with being the best French harbor in the West Indies. Admiral Ribell having called it the safest in the entire Caribbean sea. It is possible, therefore, that the commission will decide on very important works to be carried out there, though Fort de France is expected to remain the most important base. There is some talk of investigating the possibilities of some of the smaller islands, dependencies of Guadeloupe, as Les Saintes, St. Barthelemy, Desirade and the French part of St. Martin, all lying conveniently on the Panama route.

According to reports from France, it is supposed to give special attention to the possibilities of intercolonial traffic between the French West Indies and the French possessions in the southern Pacific, principally Tahiti and the Marquesas group, via Panama. Great hopes are entertained in France, advises from the principal ports say, for the future of the South Pacific islands, including New Caledonia, owing to their favorable position between Panama and the British Antipodes, as well as between the far east and South America, and it is believed that a very considerable traffic with these islands will be developed via the French West Indies and Panama.

The impression is that the French government is desirous of hurrying the construction of new port works and the remodeling of existing ones as much as possible, and considerable animation is looked for on this and the neighboring islands.

SAN JOSE APPROVES CONTRACT

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—The municipality has unanimously approved the contract concluded by the Governor with the group of French bankers, represented by M. Erick. One clause, which, however, does not affect the tenor, was altered. Senor Peralta, the Costa Rican minister in Europe, has been instructed to represent the municipality with the French syndicate.

DISPLAY OF AMERICAN FIRMNESS HELPS TOWARD SECURITY IN CUBA



United States marines landing stores for Guantanamo in the operations ordered for the protection of Americans and their interests in Cuba

(Special to the Monitor)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.—American naval and military action continues to restore a measure of security in Oriente province, not only by the display of power but by the quiet, firm and business-like way in which everything is handled by the Americans, from landing stores to repelling attacks. Most Cubans are now satisfied that it was the wisest thing to do and that their independence is not necessarily at stake, however arduous the problem of race adjustment which they will have to solve in the future.

Advices from the interior continue very contradictory, and the newspaper reports are largely distorted for mercenary or political purposes, but the impression is that there is a great deal of work to be done by the Americans aside from strictly military operations. Although the word "intervention" has been banished in favor of cooperation, the Cubans are inclined to believe that the role of the "intermediaries" who are fully expected to arrive from Washington at an early date, notwithstanding efforts to the contrary, will be substantially the same as that of the officers of the last occupation. The action of the speaker of the Cuban house, Orestes Ferrara, in going to Washington to negotiate personally with the American government, and his reception and general treatment there have made a favorable impression throughout Cuba, but everything is overshadowed by the recognition that a new and entirely unlooked-for problem has been thrust upon the people.

COLOMBIA GETTING A BETTER WIRE AND WIRELESS SERVICE

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTA, Colombia.—Great satisfaction is expressed on all sides over the contract made by the government with the German Telefunken Company for the installation of wireless stations in Cartagena harbor that will establish communication with Cuba and during the night as far as New York. The location will be the Cerro de la Popa and it is said that the station is to be one of the most powerful ever built. The contract included an instruction clause according to which the company will teach two operators every year to handle the apparatus. The station becomes government property as soon as installed. Telephone connection is to be established between the wireless station and the telegraph office of Cartagena and thus placed at the service of the public which will be kept posted throughout the republic of the news of the world.

There is also under construction a wireless station in the gulf of Uraba, by the Abingdon Company, which will place the banana district near the border of Panama in communication with the rest of the republic and the outside world. Considerable interest is taken in this enterprise, as the banana lands of the gulf of Uraba are included in that zone which was reported some months ago as having been or being about to be handed over to Germany under a lease arrangement, in payment of German support in Washington of Colombia's indemnity claims for the loss of Panama.

In addition there is the wireless service which the United Fruit Company expects to inaugurate in Santa Marta by the end of this year.

Following up these services on the Atlantic coast, it is now agitated to install other stations in other important points of the republic, with a central station in this capital. It is pointed out that Peru has just established a first class wireless service between Lima and her great river port of Iquitos, on the upper Amazon, on the other side of the Andes, and that Colombia needs a similar service to

SEÑOR UGARTE LOOKED UPON AS A HARMLESS AGITATOR

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN JOSE, C. R.—Considerable interest has been aroused here by the diplomatic notes exchanged between the governments of Nicaragua and Argentina concerning the refusal of the former to allow the Argentine literature, Senor Manuel Ugarte, to land supposedly on account of his anti-American conferences. The consensus of opinion here is that the author-agitator is quite harmless, as was shown when he failed to arouse any real enthusiasm during his sojourn and conference in this capital. The audience of 500 who went to hear him speak here were unquestionably more than eager to be carried away by Latin-American and "anti-Yanquist" patriotic emotions. All the more evident was their disappointment at the shallowness of the conference which left the bulk of the audience cold so that the expected ovation failed except for a group of personal admirers that accompanied Senor Ugarte back to the hotel Imperial, where he made a short allocution.

It was generally conceded that Senor Ugarte's diction and style were excellent, fully justifying his reputation as one of the foremost writers of Spanish America, but it was equally generally conceded that his ideas on the subject of Latin-American international policy were naive to the point of stupidity.

In substance his plea was for a union of the Latinos on the American continent, in order to reach that degree of power which came to the Germans and the Italians through the cohesion made possible by the unification of Germany and Italy. His point was a frankly defensive one, yet the great menace against which he would arm the Latinos of America, American imperialism, he regards, not as an expression of the Anglo-Saxon race but purely as the policy of an imperialist clique which should be driven from power. Senor Ugarte thought that if the policy of the American government toward Latin-



MANUEL UGARTE

Argentine writer and poet and anti-American lecturer and propagandist

America were submitted to a plebiscite of the American people, the latter would rise and make short shrift of their "unworthy leaders."

During the manifestation which followed Senor Ugarte's conference and in which students were the principal participants, one of these began to shout "down with the Washington cabinet" whereupon he was promptly arrested and taken to police headquarters. Notwithstanding the harmless nature of the manifestation he was only released on the intervention of a prominent Costa Rican gentleman and the matter was satisfactorily settled next morning.

COSTA RICANS TO GET LANDS FREE IN A NEW COLONY

(Special to the Monitor)

GRECIA, Costa Rica.—With the building of the road connecting this provincial capital with Toro Amarillo, the people are looking forward to the establishment of the agricultural colony of 100 Costa Rican families, each to be given free farming land as promised by the government upon the completion of the new road. The colony is to be established after the model of that of Carmona, and is expected to prove a great success, owing to the fertility of the soil which is considered exceptional and the abundance of an excellent water supply. Pecuniary help from the government is looked forward to in the establishment of the 100 families.

put Bogota in communication with La Pedra, on the Caqueta river, which is at present the farthest Colombia outpost in the upper Amazon region and where not long ago a battle between Colombian and Peruvian troops took place that threatened serious international complications, owing to the dispute between the two countries over the region involved. Likewise, a station is claimed for Arauca, on the Venezuelan border, as the most important base of this country in the upper Orinoco region. The construction of a telegraph line is regarded as too costly ever to be attempted either to Arauca or La Pedra.

However, the point that is regarded as having the best chance of an early wireless station is Buenaventura, the most important Pacific port of Colombia whence a railroad is now being completed to Cali in the Cauca valley.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

CARTAGENA, Colombia.—The drilling of oil wells at Turbaco, near here, is going on successfully. So far a depth of 1200 feet has been reached, the boring being done with Californian machinery, proving the existence of rich oil fields. The location is about 500 feet above sea level, and the transportation difficulties are being gradually removed.

SANTA MARTA, Colombia.—The steamship Prince Joachim recently sailed with the first shipment of bananas for New York for account of the Atlantic Fruit Company. This competition of the United Fruit Company is judged very favorably by the local interests. The Atlantic people are paying 40 centavos per bunch, which is considerably above the figures paid hitherto.

SANTIAGO, Chile.—A proposal is under consideration by the governments of Chile and the Argentine Republic to turn the Transandine railway over to a commission that shall introduce the necessary reforms to make the undertaking profitable.

TRAVEL

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COAHUILA JOYFUL OVER PROSPECT OF EXCELLENT CROPS

(Special to the Monitor)

SALTILLO, Coah., Mex.—There is much rejoicing throughout the state over the excellent prospects of the wheat and cotton crops. The wheat crop is estimated at several millions of pesos, thanks to the abundant rainfall and especially its consecutiveness from December to May, which one of the best known farmers of the country declares not to have had its equal in almost a quarter of a century. In addition, there has been much more sowing and cultivation done than in previous years; and, furthermore, as far as can be judged now, the quality of the wheat is superior this year.

It had naturally been feared that the revolution might seriously interfere with agriculture, but to the grateful surprise of the farmers the contending parties have throughout striven to respect the field labors and rural property. It is a fact that only in isolated cases and in circumstances beyond the control of the leaders have the farmers or their help been seriously molested in Coahuila.

There is some doubt as to whether there will be a sufficient number of hands available for the harvest, and it is proposed to raise the wages to a point where they will offer inducements to the components of the many roving bands, the majority of whom, it is believed, joined the revolutionists for sheer want.

Reports from the Laguna district make the cotton crop equally promising. In some sections it is believed that the figures will exceed all expectations.

ARGENTINES START PROJECT FOR FLEET OF MILITARY AIRSHIPS

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Aerial navigation is arousing greater enthusiasm every day. It is now proposed by the Aero Club Argentino to raise large sums of money for the purchase of an entire aerial fleet to be turned over to the national army. With this object the club recently appointed a commission to meet the Argentine Sporting Society—Sociedad Sportiva Argentina—for the two to cooperate in the undertaking.

Both institutions are pledged for an extensive and active propaganda and it is expected that large interests in this capital and elsewhere will give their support. Thus the Ateneo theater has offered the aero club to give a special performance for the benefit of the aerial fleet, and the personnel of the theater will help in the interest of the propaganda.

The students are taking the matter up with the greatest enthusiasm and a commission has approached the ministry of public instruction to authorize a general subscription in all the normal schools and national colleges for the aerial fleet.

It is remarked that a prominent Uruguayan citizen, resident here has written to the president of the Paraguayan veterans urging him to cooperate in the furtherance of this Argentine project.

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Democrats Open Big Convention

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS PLAN BIG PAGEANT IN BALTIMORE STREETS

BALTIMORE—Women who want to vote will furnish one of the spectacular features of convention week. They will cut no figure in the convention itself, for, unless the intended precautions miscarry, the women will have no opportunity to do more than circulate their literature in the great building while the party deliberations are going on. But in the streets of the city, in the early evening of Thursday, the women will have what bids fair to be a veritable pageant for women's rights at the ball lot box.

It will start at 7 o'clock from the Washington monument, will parade through many of the principal streets, and if the women can get permission will march straight through the convention hall before it disbands at the Lyric. Plans for the big demonstration are making a great flurry at the women's

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BAY STATE MEN SEE NO OBJECTION TO THE SELECTION OF PARKER

(Continued from page one)

almost any candidate stands a chance to gather in Massachusetts votes after the Clark vote has had its run.

Monday afternoon the Massachusetts men went by special car to Washington where they witnessed the ball game. The delegates have been accorded the hospitality of the Ward 11 Club of Baltimore, which keeps open house all this week.

Col. William A. Gaston arrived from Boston Monday morning. There also appeared John M. Burnett, Hugh Nawn, Edward F. McSweeney and others who are usually close to the column in his political activities. This gave some color to the talk that the colonel means to take an active part in the choice of a national committeeman. The committee in whose hands the matter has been placed is made up of J. A. Maynard of Boston Democratic city committee, Michael Sullivan, Lavell J. Daley, for Mr. McDonald, and Francis Tyrrell of Chelsea, Thomas V. Thacher of the Cape and Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell for Dr. Couglin.

Convention committee places were filled as follows: Credentials, Frank J. Donaghy of Boston; resolutions, David I. Walsh; notifying nominee, Thomas Thacher; rules, Charles B. Streeker.

Sees Last Convention

"There will never be another big convention like the one just finished at Chicago," said Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, when asked for his opinion in this city today. "This convention at Baltimore, too, is the last. There will be no more of the kind. Before another presidential nomination the primary system will be so perfected that it will be almost as simple to get a President in nomination as to put up a Governor in states like Massachusetts. The preferential primary at present is not what it ought to be.

"The Chicago exhibition came at just the moment to have a telling effect. The people have been talking reform of the convention system more in the past year or two than ever before. The Chicago affair showed up just the faults that had been the subject of popular complaint. There will never be another like it."

"How about convention for framing the platform?" he was asked.

"Well," he replied, "you won't find the big men of the big parties coming across the country just to frame up a platform. He explained that the more direct method of nomination would throw the emphasis on the personal element, thus making the platform of diminishing account.

W. S. McNary is another Boston man who says that he feels the old-fashioned convention is doomed. He said, when the subject was broached to him:

"The preferential primary system will have to be perfected, but it will put an end to political conventions like that at Chicago. I believe some sort of national convention will still be necessary, but the delegates will go to it instructed by the voters and there will be practically no opportunity for them to go back on their instructions.

"The convention vote will be practically the official record or count of the primary results. The convention will also be necessary to frame the platforms. I favor besides a fairer method of apportionment of delegates, say on a basis of the number of votes cast by each state in the primaries. The present basis, which makes the vote of California, backed by say 200,000 individual preferences, of as much weight as the vote of Louisiana, which has perhaps only 10,000 individuals behind it, is not by any means a fair proposition."

Ex-Congressman O'Connell of the tenth Massachusetts district takes a slightly different view. "This may be the end of the big conventions," he said, "but if so it is unfortunate. Conventions in the past have been free from corruption and sane, as a rule, and it must be regretted the heat of contest brought out such charges as those at Chicago.

"The preferential primary as we know

it today is a questionable method. It leaves the people the prey either of the demagogue or the multi-millionaire and unless it is radically changed it will leave the country in worse shape than almost any kind of a convention system because it will leave the people without wise leaders."

Others of the Massachusetts men appeared to share the views of the mayor and former Senator McNary.

The New Hampshire delegation had an informal caucus Monday. The delegation was not instructed by the convention which named its members, but the resolutions expressed a preference for Mr. Clark. Monday night C. E. Carr, chairman of the delegation, expressed the opinion that five of the eight delegates favored voting for Governor Wilson on the second ballot.

PROGRESSIVE FORCE READY FOR CONTEST ON TEMPORARY HEAD

(Continued from page one)

convention and break the strength of Mr. Bryan or any other radical leader.

Offsetting these forces the situation presents Senator Joseph Bristow of Kansas, a radical and close friend of Colonel Roosevelt, who says he "is covering the convention for a New York newspaper" but who with Senator Works of California has been in secret conference with Mr. Bryan.

Robert M. La Follette also is represented. He is reported to have been in telephone communication with Mr. Bryan and is planning to come here today for a conference with the commoner.

Notwithstanding he had a large percentage of the space in all today's papers, Thomas F. Ryan, the man who is said to be behind Mr. Parker's fight, denied himself to all newspaper men and in order the better to escape the reporters, divided his time between four different private apartments. When located shortly before the convention was called to order, Mr. Ryan flatly refused to receive cars from any of the newspaper men. A private secretary, whose instructions were obviously explicit, recited the same speech to all reporters.

Band Starts Playing

At 11 o'clock a band in the gallery started a lively tune and the delegates and spectators who had been loitering easily in their chairs sat up and began taking active notice. There were still less than 100 delegates in their seats and in the galleries were great vacant spaces, with here and there a little group of men and women.

A peculiar arrangement of the seats for delegates brought New York, Indiana and Illinois in the middle of the hall and on opposite sides of the big aisle. This insured Thomas Taggart, the Indiana leader, Mr. Murphy of Tammany and Roger Sullivan of Illinois being close enough for consultation whenever necessary. Nebraska, where the interest centered on Mr. Bryan, was on the side of the hall to the left of the speakers platform. The front rows were occupied by New Jersey, Missouri and Texas. Wives and members of the families of the national committeemen were distinguished guests and had private boxes built out behind the speakers stand.

The Underwood boomers got busy and distributed hundreds of small fans bearing a lithograph of the Alabama congressman. There was also a good trade among the delegates and spectators with Clark and Wilson hat bands and buttons. Two women on the sidewalk distributed literature on "Votes for Women" as the delegates gathered. Representatives of the Bryan forces were proselyting among the doubtful members for votes for the Bryan program, which was to be put through later if possible. The Bryan men insisted that they had the fight won, despite the confidential reports presented to Murphy, Taggart and Sullivan that there were in excess of 650 votes for the New York lawyer as temporary chairman.

At 11:30 less than one third of the delegates were in their places, many having remained in their hotels and headquarters in conference on the plans for the day. When the Missouri delegation arrived, it was stated that at a conference this morning it was decided that no effort would be made to secure concerted action on temporary chairmanship. It was argued that each delegate should vote his own individual sentiments. An informal poll indicated 20 votes in the delegation for Parker and 16 for the Bryan candidate. Bryan men were working hard to gain recruits both in the Missouri and Iowa delegations.

Many of the delegates professed to believe that if Mr. Bryan personally nominated Senator Kern he would be able to make the speech of his career. According to men close to the Bryan party the Nebraska spent a great part of the night reading the evidence taken in the Bayne investigation of Albany by the New York state Legislature last summer. This report was filled with facts which some claimed showed Tammany Hall's connection with the bipartisan political organization in New York state and also showed the connection between the financial interests in New York and the political organizations there.

Mr. Bryan Ready for Fight

Mr. Bryan had told his intimate friends that he would make the fight of his life today. He announced that he had

planned to show exactly how big business had dominated politics in the states where the support of Mr. Parker originated.

The first real applause from either galleries or the floor followed the bringing into the hall of the banner of Texas, on which was emblazoned:

"Texas has 18 solid votes for Woodrow Wilson."

At 11:40 the seats on the main floor of the armory were comfortably filled, but the top galleries were still unoccupied except in spots.

At 11:49 the Connecticut delegation marched down the aisle to their seats. They carried a big blue and gold banner inscribed:

"Our choice for President—Simeon E. Baldwin."

There was a scattering of applause but it only lasted a second. The band struck up "Dixie" and immediately a wild yell of approval went up from the floor and galleries. "The Star Spangled Banner" followed and while the delegates were standing in honor of it Mr. Bryan came in by a side entrance and walked across the stage. He sat down in a seat on the platform.

There was very little applause for the Nebraska leader, in fact there had been up to this time very little enthusiasm.

The California delegation marched in the hall at 11:55. The delegates were preceded by a standard bearer with a picture of Champ Clark on a banner under which was inscribed: "Special privileges to none; equal rights to all."

Leaders Are Late

At 12 o'clock most of the delegates were in their places but the Anti-Bryan leaders had not shown up. They were believed to be in conference in the national committee offices in the rear of the armory.

To avoid the crowds in the hotel lobby and on the street waiting to see the Nebraskan, Mrs. W. J. Bryan and her daughter Grace today left the Belvidere by the servants' elevator when they started for the armory. They were provided with platform seats by Mrs. Norman E. Mack, wife of the national committeeman.

While the crowd waited Col. John I. Martin, sergeant-at-arms of the committee, posed for the photographers on the platform holding the gavel that was later used by National Chairman Mack in calling the convention to order.

At 12:10 Chairman Mack took his seat at the table and a moment later Cardinal Gibbons his place alongside. Most of the delegates were in their seats at that time, but Murphy, Taggart and Sullivan were conspicuous by their absence.

It was 12:17 when Chairman Mack rapped the convention to order and directed the sergeant-at-arms to clear the aisles. This was a somewhat difficult task and while the officials were at work Judge Parker came in to his seat apparently unnoticed.

The New Jersey delegation brought a bunch of bananas with them for lunch and during the wait they munched the fruit contentedly. The envy of the less provident delegations. A score of delegates puffed away on cigars until firemen stationed at the building could reach them.

At 12:30 Mack and Martin again attempted to get order and to get the crush out of the aisles but they made little impression. An assistant sergeant-at-arms shouted to Mr. Martin saying he couldn't make the crowd move. "O, well, do your best," said Mr. Martin. Mr. Mack said he would wait. While waiting the band struck up "Tammany," but it did not create the furor of former years, only the New York delegates applauding the tiger tune.

Convention Call Read

At 12:33 Assistant Secretary Tom Smith of New York began reading the call for the convention. As soon as the invocation was concluded Chairman Mack again ordered the aisles cleared, but his directions were jeered by the crowds who simply refused to move.

Mr. Taggart was standing at Chairman Mack's right and kept up a running fire of conversation. Chairman Mack then announced that he would read the names of those selected for the temporary organization. They were headed by Alton B. Parker, and the mention of his name started applause from the New York, Illinois, Indiana and eastern delegations.

The band started up at a signal flashed from the platform, but the cheering was short lived. Grey Woodson was named as temporary secretary and Colonel Martin as temporary sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Bryan came to the front of the platform as the secretary stopped reading, and there was a wild yell from the floor, which was joined in one part by the galleries. Mr. Bryan was very pale, and his face was set and rigid. He shook his head in a deprecating manner, and raised his hand in an attempt to still the audience. But they were not to be denied. The cheers swelled across from delegation to delegation, and at last the galleries took it up. The delegations from Wisconsin, Texas, New Jersey, Nebraska and Oklahoma were on their feet, but the big New York, Indiana and Illinois delegations sat stolidly in their seats. Mr. Bryan appealed to Mr. Mack to restore quiet.

Mr. Bryan Speaks

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Bryan, "I rise to place in nomination for the office of temporary chairman the name of John W. Kern of Indiana."

The mention of Senator Kern's name started the applause, the same delegations leading, Indiana remaining silent.

"I recognize that the burden of proof is upon me," continued Mr. Bryan, "to overthrow the assumption that the convention can claim that it is representing the wishes of the party in the nation."

I call your attention to the fact that our rules provide that a committee's recommendation is not final. I remind you that the very fact that this convention has the right to reject its conclusion is proof that the wisdom of this convention is the last word on this matter. If any ask for my credentials or why I, as a delegate from one of the smallest states, should presume to present a name I beg to tell you in three campaigns I have been the champion of the Democratic party's principles and in these campaigns I have received the votes of 6,500,000 Democrats.

"This I feel, shows that I have the confidence of the Democrats of this nation. Confidence carries with it certain responsibilities. I would not be worthy of the trust of the Democrats of this nation if I were not willing to risk humiliation in their defense."

"A man cannot carry on a political warfare in defense of the people for 16 years without making enemies. I recognize that these enemies have attacked me."

"I take for my text the quotation the committee was kind enough to place there on the wall for my use: 'He never sold the truth to serve the hour,' that is the language of Monticello. We are told it is disturbing harmony to dissent from the committee's recommendations. Is here any other delegate who tried earlier than I to secure harmony. I began several weeks ago."

"I announced to a sub-committee that I would not be a candidate for temporary chairman. I believe that I might have without immodesty asked at the end of 16 years of battle, when I find the things I fought for triumphant, not only in my own party but in the Republican party, that I be permitted to preside here."

"But I refused. I advised the committee to consult the two leading candidates. I asked this committee to get the two leading candidates to agree on a temporary chairman. I asked this committee to allow two thirds of this convention a voice. The sub-committee, the Clark and Wilson forces, could not agree. In the full committee last night the Wilson men supported Mr. James, the Clark choice, but yet the choice of the Clark men was not chosen."

"I submit that the plan that I followed was for harmony while the committee's plan was not for harmony."

"Let me present the qualifications of one fitted for this occasion. This is an epoch making convention. We have had such a struggle as was never seen in politics before. I know the sacrifice that has been required. I know of the men working on the railroads who have defied the railroads and risked their bread and butter to aid the fight for the people. Men in business have been threatened if they did not sell their citizenship but they have been defying the demands of predatory wealth and voting for the masses."

"I have seen men give up everything to aid in this fight of the people. Now that the hour of triumph has come I feel that the song of victory should be sung by one whose heart has been in the fight. John W. Kern has been faithful every day of that 16 years. It has cost him time and money and he has given cheerfully."

"Four years ago when the foundation was laid for the present victory it was John W. Kern who stood with me when we took the last stronghold of the predatory interests and forced publicity of campaign expenditures."

Mr. Bryan then reviewed Senator Kern's work and said: "Now he is in the Senate where he can make a senator look big as a senator should to the American people. He is now leading the fight in the Senate to purge that body of Senator Lorimer. What better man could we have?"

Shouts for Parker

Wild shouts of "Parker! Parker! Parker!" went up from the New Yorkers, but Mr. Bryan continued:

"My friends, I can contrast—here the disorder and cries of 'Parker! Parker!' and yells and jeers from the New York and other delegates became so loud that the chair had to rap for order."

"I can contrast both candidates without impeaching Mr. Parker's character or good intention," said Mr. Bryan. "Not every man of good intention sounds the keynote for a progressive campaign. We would not invite a Republican to be temporary chairman of our convention. We have many Democrats who vote the ticket, yet are not in sympathy with our principles."

"I spoke for the candidate and platform in 1904, although not satisfied with either."

Here the Parker shouts started again, but Mr. Bryan continued:

"I assume that no friend of Judge Parker will contend that he was entirely satisfied with the candidate or platform in 1908. This convention must take the challenge thrown down at Chicago by a convention controlled by predatory wealth or it must submit to the same control."

"We need not believe that this is done in a national convention. We always act under the eyes of representatives of the press who know why we do a thing and who told us to do it. We must not presume that those at home can be deceived."

"The people at home will know the influences that dominated the Chicago convention are here and more largely at work than they were at Chicago. I appeal to you, to so act that the Democrats of this country can say that the Democrats are true to the people and that they are not frightened by your Ryans or bought by your Belmonts."

This was the signal for a wild outburst from both galleries and much of the audience. "If the candidate selected

TO THE PUBLIC

On Friday morning, June 7th, a part of our men—by far the smaller part—early in the morning, left without notice, either to the public or to ourselves, and within twenty-five minutes many of them were smashing our cars and assaulting their fellow employees who had stuck to their posts.

The issue was at once made between a peaceful conduct of our business and a violent and lawless interference therewith. The police acted promptly, many arrests were and have been made, including 87 of our former employees who have been arrested for violence and disorder against our men and the operation of the road.

IN THE MEANTIME, IN THE FACE OF THESE ASSAULTS AND DISORDERS, A LARGE MAJORITY OF OUR MEN, SATISFIED WITH CONDITIONS, HAVE FAITHFULLY KEPT AT WORK. OUR CARS HAVE BEEN RUNNING WITHOUT CESSATION AND ARE NOW ON THE FULL SCHEDULE.

We have re-employed some hundreds of those who left us on June 7th, taking only such as had not been engaged in threats, intimidations or violence.

We are willing to re-employ any other such, so far as we have work for them.

We have now in the service more men than we had on June 7th.

The public, as represented by other users of the highways, by the press, by the attitude of our patrons and by the public authorities, have been in the main, most considerate.

The police authorities have given us excellent protection.

We are here to render a public service.

We are here to render a safe service.

We have always endeavored to render the best service.

WE HAVE STOOD FOR THE RIGHT OF OUR MEN, TO WORK WITHOUT MOLESTATION AND FREE FROM OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE IN THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE COMPANY. THIS RIGHT A LARGE MAJORITY OF OUR MEN JOINED WITH US IN ASSERTING.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY

By Wm. A. Bancroft, President

June 25, 1912

by the committee," continued Mr. Bryan, "were unknown we would judge him by the influences back of him. We know who the candidate is and we know the men behind him. Eight years ago he was chosen by the men who decided that it would be good politics to try to win a campaign by trading with the men who had defeated us in the two previous campaigns."

"The country has not forgotten that the convention was influenced by the prospect of large contributions from Wall street. It won't forget that after Wall street alienated the party's support, it threw the party down."

"We have been passing through a great educational age and the democratic movement has been sweeping everything before it around the world. In Russia emancipated serfs have a voice in the government. In Turkey the Chens now have influence in the molding of their laws. China is now a republic."

"While the outside world has been marching on to complete freedom, we have kept step. In every state the fight has been waged. The man I present has been a leader of the progressive cause in his own state. I challenge you to find in 16 years that the candidate has rendered other than the most faithful service. The Democratic party has been the leader in this fight until its action has stimulated a host of Republicans to imitation."

Big Audience Shouts

Mr. Bryan's effort was drowned out time and again by hostile shouts from both the galleries and the big eastern delegations.

"We are now in sight of the promised land," he began again, but was forced to suspend under a chorus of wild jeers and hoots from the galleries. Delegates from Wisconsin were shouting "shame," "shame" and demanding that Chairman Mack clear the galleries. At last Mr. Bryan could continue:

"Progressive Democracy has been the pillar of fire to lead the people by night. Delegates, I pray that now the dawn has come, you do not rob the people of the right to have it as the cloud to lead by day."

As Mr. Bryan concluded John W. Kern pushed his way through and was cheered. "Mr. Chairman," began Mr. Kern, "I desire a hearing here. I desire to state my reasons for not desiring to enter this contest for temporary chairmanship."

"I believe that by my service to the party I have earned the right to a hearing by a Democratic convention."

"I hail from the state of Indiana, which will shortly present a candidate for the presidency in the person of Governor Marshall. I desire to take no part in the convention that will hurt Mr. Marshall's interest. I have for many years been the personal friend of the man who has been named by the national committee. We met long ago in Europe. We have kept our friendship inviolate ever since."

"I took the standard of a losing cause

in Indiana that year and became a candidate for Governor. I went down to defeat, but not an inglorious defeat. Last year in the midst of a heated contest Judge Parker came to Indiana to aid me in my contest. We have been personal friends and are now."

"I believe Judge Parker is as earnestly desirous of Democratic success this year as I am."

Mr. Taggart, the Indiana man, strolled up on to the platform and held a whispered conversation with Chairman Mack, while the convention waited.

Mr. Taggart was very earnest in his conversation. At 12:20 Chairman Mack rapped for order for the second time and this time he was aided by Colonel Martin, who had armed himself with a small gavel.

The galleries were only half filled but this was due to the arrangements for handling the crowds as there were more than 5000 people standing in line trying to get in.

Delegate Davies of Indiana reported to Chairman Mack that some 300 delegates were standing outside unable to get into the hall and asked for delay so that they might get in time to vote on the temporary chairmanship.

Mr. Parker sat silent in his chair. The convention was in an uproar, but it seemed plain that Mr. Parker had decided not to withdraw or to enter into any compact that would bring victory to the progressive forces. At last the tumult began to quiet down slightly and Mr. Kern began anew. But while his lips were seen to move, it was some minutes before he could be heard.

"You men cannot expect victory if you humiliate the man who led your forces four years. I appeal to the leader of the New York Democrats, who holds the Democracy of the state in his hand, What response have I? I hear none. If there is to be no response then we will place the responsibility right where it belongs. If this is to be a contest which I prayed might be averted, between party men we cannot beg the question," said Mr. Kern.

"If this fight is to go on, then there is only one man who could lead this fight. I withdraw in behalf of that great American, William Jennings Bryan. The leader must be worthy of the cause. I have tried to get harmony, but seem to have failed. I now ask that your leader for 16 years, the man that the people love shall be the candidate against Judge Parker in my stead." As Mr. Kern sat down Mr. Bryan stepped to the front and raised his hand for silence.

BATTLE-CRUISER MOLTKE IN KIEL

NEW YORK—A Kiel despatch to the New York Herald reports the arrival of the German battle-cruiser Moltke, with Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz on board, from New York on her return from the visit paid to Hampton Roads and New York in company with the cruisers Stettin and Bremen.

UNITED FRUIT BEGINS ANNEX TO ITS SHEDS AT BOSTON LANDING

Preparations for the increase of travel expected to develop from the new fleet of larger steamers of the United Fruit Company to be put on between Boston and the tropics this fall started today. Carpenters are taking down the roof of the present pier shed on the south side of Long wharf, the home of the company, preparatory to erecting a second-story addition with modern facilities for handling freight and accommodations for passengers, making a distinct step in the improvement of the waterfront along Boston proper.

On the completion of this superstructure the clerical force of the company attending to the passenger service will move into new offices there. The new arrangement provides for the embarking and landing of passengers from the upper level instead of on the first floor, which will be given over exclusively to cargoes. Offices for the customs officials assigned to the steamers, a large passenger room, waiting room and baggage area will be included.

Every facility for the prompt examination of the baggage of the passengers by the customs inspectors is to be provided. The new quarters, when completed, will not be surpassed by any other like terminal on the coast.

From present indications the new steamers Carrilla, Tivives and Sixaola will probably be assigned with one of the other large steamers of the New York fleet to the Boston service. These steamers were finished but a few months ago, and were first used by the American Bankers Association from New Orleans for the trip to the Panama canal. They will accommodate 125 first-cabin passengers.

PEMBROKE TO CELEBRATE

PEMBROKE, Mass.—The date of the two hundredth anniversary celebration of the old town of Pembroke has been set for Aug. 4 to 10. The committee in charge of the celebration will hold a meeting this week when the plans for the event will be discussed. The committee has decided to hold the civic and trades parade on Aug. 8.

READING MUST TAKE ACTION

READING, Mass.—Special town meeting has been called for tonight to take final action on the offer of the Wakefield municipal light commissioners to supply this town with gas. The fact that the Peoples Gas & Electric Company will discontinue service July 1 has forced early consideration of the contract recently approved.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

BUFF WITH TRIMMING OF BROWN

Satisfactory summer suit of linen

NOTHING makes more satisfactory summer suits than linen. This one is buff with trimming of brown. The sleeves are in the new bell shape and are just short enough for warm weather comfort. The skirt gives a tunic idea, yet there is only a separate panel attached beneath the fronts, so that the entire suit is light in weight and pleasant to wear, at the same time that it includes the latest features of fashion.

The cutaway fronts and slightly elongated back are new and attractive, and the two buttons with bound buttonholes mean a smart touch, for the present is essentially a season of variety, and the same coat could be made with straight fronts and straight lower edge and long plain sleeves to give a somewhat different effect, while still essentially fashionable.

For the majority of women, the shaped fronts and shorter sleeves are becoming, but we long ago learned that true smartness consists in studying individual needs, and if the more severe style is better adapted to the figure, it should be chosen.

For traveling and general wear, the linen suit is the most satisfactory, but the design could be used for any one of the fashionable silks, taffeta, faille or chamoise, or it could be utilized for raitine with success. If something heavier than any of these materials is wanted, mohair will be found to be desirable, and mohair with silk trimming would be exceedingly handsome. Gray is much worn and it is always delightfully cool in effect and blue is always a standby. Both these colors are especially good in mohair.

For the medium size, the coat will require 4½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36 or 2½ yards 44, with ½ yard of silk for the revers, the skirt, five yards 27, 2½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide for material that has no up and down, or 3¾ yards 36 or 44 inches wide when there is figure or nap, with ¾ yard 21 inches wide for the panel. The width of the skirt is 2½ yards at the lower edge.

The pattern of the coat 7447, is cut



in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure, and of the skirt 7452, in sizes from 22 to 34 inches waist measure, and can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

SQUASH MUFFINS

PUT into the mixing bowl one pint of boiled squash, one tablespoonful of butter and the same of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of yeast and one half cupful of milk. Mix stiff with flour at night; next morning fill cups or tins three-quarters full with the mixture and let stand to rise until the dough is even with the top before baking.

MOTHER'S EASY BISCUIT

Are as good as they are easy to make. Sift one cup of flour with a pinch of salt, add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Work into it two tablespoonfuls of lard or butter, and add one half cup of mixed milk and water, beating hard for a moment to smooth out lumps. The dough should be only a rather stiff batter in consistency. Half fill warmed buttered gem pans and bake in a hot oven 20 or 30 minutes.

QUEEN APPLE PIE

Line a deep pie plate with a good pie crust. Select good cooking apples, core, pare and quarter them. Put a row around the edge of the plate and work the rows towards the center until the pastry is entirely covered. Mix half a cupful of sugar or more, according to the acidity of the apples, with a round tablespoonful of flour and a saltspoonful of cinnamon, and sprinkle this over the fruit and then pour in enough rich cream to cover the apples. Bake in a moderate oven until the apples are tender.

APPLE SLUMP

Measure one quart of flour and into it sift three tablespoonfuls of baking powder, and shorten with one teaspoonful of butter rubbed into the flour. Mix with cold milk or water, the same as for biscuit. Put two quarts of pared, sliced or quartered apples with one pint of water into the dish in which the slump is to be cooked. Roll the crust about an inch thick, cut into quarters, and with it cover the apples in the dish; then cover the whole with a close-fitting cover, and boil or steam till done. Take out on a platter and grate nutmeg over the apple. Serve with a sweet sauce or sugar and cream.

AMBROSIA

This was served at mother's company tea. Six large sweet oranges peeled and sliced, one pineapple peeled and sliced, and one large coconut grated. Alternate the layers of pineapple with grated coconut, and sprinkle powdered sugar over each layer. Oranges and coconut alone make a very nice ambrosia.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

DATE MUFFINS

Two cups of Franklin Entire Wheat flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoon of salt, one cup of milk, two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, three fourths cup of dates stoned, and cut in small pieces. Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt; add the milk gradually, then the egg-yolks beaten light, and the melted butter. Mix in the dates, then add the egg whites beaten stiff. Beat well and bake for 25 minutes in buttered gem pans.

WHAT TO EAT IN PLACE OF MEAT

Several good combinations of vegetables

MANY people endeavor to abstain from the use of meats during the warm months, says an exchange, basing their diets, rather, on such substitutes for meats as eggs and salads, and other dishes like those given below:

Corn and tomato pie—Canned or fresh corn, pepper, salt and butter. Canned or fresh tomatoes, pie crust or breadcrumbs. Fill a buttered pudding dish with alternate layers of corn and tomatoes, and season between the layers with butter, pepper and salt to taste. Put a pie crust over the top and bake in a moderate oven for 15 minutes if canned materials are used, and half an hour if fresh vegetables are employed.

In the latter case, keep the pie covered with a plate for the first 15 minutes of baking; then remove the covering and let it bake uncovered until finished. Should no pie crust be at hand, breadcrumbs may be used instead. Cover the top of the pie with these and brown them slightly before serving.

Vegetable chowder—Four cupfuls of sliced potatoes, four cupfuls of shredded cabbage, four cupfuls of sliced onions, salt and pepper, two tablespoonfuls of butter, chopped, hard boiled eggs; two cupfuls of milk, one tablespoonful of flour. Peel enough potatoes, thickly sliced, to make four cupfuls and prepare the same amount of shredded cabbage and sliced onions. Melt the butter in a saucepan and add the onions, allowing them to cook for about 10 minutes. In the bottom of a large, buttered casserole, arrange a layer of the sliced potatoes; cover this with a layer of cabbage and then with one of onions, seasoning each layer well with salt and pepper and sprinkling it with some of the finely chopped egg. Continue these layers until the dish is full. Mix the tablespoonful of flour with the two cupfuls of milk and pour this over the chowder; then set the casserole in a shallow dish of water and bake it in a moderate oven for one hour, adding more milk

during the cooking, if the first supply cooks away.

Rice timbale with marmalade—One half pound of rice, one quart of cold water, 1½ quarts of boiled milk, seasoning of salt, one tablespoonful of butter, one cupful of whipping cream, one fourth pound of sugar, yolks of three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of cream, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract, marmalade. Put the rice, previously washed and dried, in a small saucepan with the quart of water, and let it come to a boil; then remove from the fire and drain. Clean the saucepan and put back the rice, adding the boiled milk, the butter and the seasoning of salt. Place this over the fire, and when it comes to a boil, cover and let it simmer on the back of the stove for half an hour without stirring. Then add the sugar and let the mixture stand covered for 10 minutes more without cooking. Mix the egg yolks with the cream and the vanilla extract, and add it to the rice, which has been removed from the fire. Mix the whole well, put it into another bowl and set it away to cool. When partly cool, add the cupful of cream, which has been stiffly whipped, and mix it in lightly. Now take a tin mold and put in it alternate layers of rice and orange or apricot marmalade, until you have four layers of each; then put on a top layer of rice. Pack the mold and let it chill for three hours; then turn out on a fancy platter and decorate with candied fruits.

Delicious pancakes—One fourth pound of flour, salt, four eggs, jelly, milk and water for batter. Mix the flour with equal parts of milk and water until it forms a thin batter, and add a little salt. Gradually add the yolks of the eggs and beat the mixture until it bubbles; then add the egg whites, which should be stiffly beaten, and mix well. Butter a small frying pan lightly and put in only a small amount of the

PLANKED STEAK MINUS A PLANK

Other dishes that are not common

THE housewife who is looking for dishes outside the usual run may find something satisfactory in the following from a current monthly:

Planked steak without the plank—Have ready potatoes mashed and beaten with cream, mushrooms fried in butter and creamed cauliflower, French peas and some button onions stewed until tender, then fried in butter. Broil a large porterhouse steak and put on a hot platter; at either end and in the middle of the sides make four potato roses by squeezing the mashed potatoes through a pastry bag or paper cone. Then arrange the cauliflower, mushrooms and onions in little piles, leaving space for four turnip cups filled with the French peas. They are made by cooking thick slices of white turnip until tender. Then with a small vegetable knife scoop them out and shape the bottom by removing some of the turnip until it is in the shape of a shallow cup. The peas which have been cooked with a little cream and butter, are piled in these cups, and with a few sprigs of parsley furnish the finishing touch.

Jellied veal tongue—Wash six veal tongues and boil in enough water to cover. Add one third as much vinegar as water, an onion, one third of a bay leaf, salt, whole pepper and cloves. When tender, remove tongues and strain liquor through cheesecloth wrung in cold water. This will remove the grease as well as the spices. When the tongue is cold enough to handle, skin same and cut once, lengthwise. Arrange in a bowl or mold, add the strained liquor and set aside for one day. This will form a solid jelly.

Arizona brown bread—The materials required for this brown bread are: one cupful of baking molasses, one cupful of graham flour, one cupful of white flour, one cupful of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one half teaspoonful of chopped English walnuts. To make: Put the baking powder in the white flour, sift it in a bowl, also the graham flour, add the milk, stir well, then add the molasses in which the soda has been mixed; stir thoroughly, then add the nuts. Put the mixture into a

well greased oblong baking pan, about four by 10 inches; bake in a moderate oven 20 to 25 minutes; try with a broom splint to see if cooked sufficiently; if the splint comes out dry, it is done, if wet or sticky, bake a few minutes longer, being careful not to let it burn. This is good hot or cold.

Spiced beef relish—Take raw tender beefsteak, cut into chop shape and cook in water until tender, season well with allspice, cloves and nutmeg, salt, pepper and one tablespoon vinegar. When cold have ready some plain aspic jelly. Put into dish about one fourth of an inch deep and when nearly cold lay chops on it and pour the remainder of jelly on top. Set away to harden. When ready to serve, cut around the chops and arrange on crisp lettuce leaves.

Tomatoes in batter—Select one pound of smooth ripe tomatoes and cut them in rather thick slices; put in a buttered baking dish, sprinkling each layer with a little minced parsley, salt, pepper, a dash of mustard and a few drops of lemon juice or vinegar. Prepare a thin batter of one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of salad oil, a pinch of salt, one egg well beaten and a little water. Pour this over the tomatoes and bake until browned. Serve at once.

Peach tarts—Bake tart shells and wreath with lemon jelly. In the center of each ring thus formed lay half a peach and sprinkle with chopped pistachio nuts.

Sicilian sherbet—Sherbets are often more refreshing on a warm day than ice cream. Peaches and orange juice make a fine combination. Pare rich, juicy peaches or use the canned ones and chop the flesh into bits in a wooden bowl. Mash to a pulp and strain. To one quart of juice so obtained, add one pint of clear orange juice and one and one-half pounds of sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then strain through cheesecloth. Color with a little French vegetable coloring-fluid to a pretty pink tone, then turn the mixture into the freezer can, and freeze to the consistency of mush. Let ripen for an hour or two and serve.

GETTING COMFORT IN CAMPING

Choice of tent and other parts of an outfit

THERE is a wealth of available appliances for the comfort and pleasure of the camper-out—enough almost to make the term, "roughing it," a misnomer.

In the matter of tents, for instance, there is a varied assortment of styles from the simplest "wedgie" or "A" tent to a family affair provided with a sufficient number of partitions and other accessories to take care of several unexpected guests. The regular wall tent is perhaps the best for ordinary needs, and 12 by 18 feet is a good size. This admits of a pole eight feet high, well above the average height, with a wall height of about four feet.

The cost of such a tent in duck is from \$15 to \$30, the price varying with the quality of material used. In the opinion of most sportsmen, says the Pictorial Review, khaki is better than white duck, for the reason that it tones down the glare of the sun and proves less of an attraction for insects. A tent fly is a most important adjunct as an added protection against sun and inclement weather.

Cots may properly be included in the necessities, and even a collapsible table and stool or two will not come amiss. The standard price for a wooden frame, canvas top, folding cot bed is two dollars and a half. With blankets for underneath and top coverings, these cots are far from uncomfortable. In common with the cot, the camp table and stools can be folded into surprisingly small space. A roll-top table is the best type to select.

Within the last few years, the wise sojourner in the woods has taken advantage of the carbide lamp which is the acme of cleanliness and good service. Briefly, the lamp is made up of two containers for carbide and water; an outlet for the illuminating acetylene gas which is formed by the contact of the two, and a reflector for projecting the light rays forward. This means of lighting represents only a dollar investment. The chemicals used are so cheap that to run the lamp costs but half a cent an hour. The gas produces a bright, clear, reading light of 14 candle-power strength.

In regard to camp stoves, you may say, "What more is needed than the approved thing under favorable conditions; but should you be in a great hurry or the morning be wet and the fire fail to ignite, you will be very glad of a ready means of preparing breakfast, even though it does smack somewhat of civilization. The two-burner alcohol stove, which sells in the neighborhood of seven dollars, should not be overlooked in getting together the camp equipment. An almost instantaneous

batter, tipping the pan to spread it thinly over the surface. Allow to brown lightly; then turn over quickly with a pancake turner and brown on the other side. When done, turn out onto a plate, spread with a good jam and roll. Serve at once, or the cakes will lose their crispness.

heat, adjustable flame and cleanly fuel are among its recommendable qualities. Special outfits of aluminum designed especially for the camper are manufactured, including covered cooking pots in different sizes, frying pans, bowls, cups, plates, knives, forks, spoons, and salt and pepper shakers. If the cost of this material seems too great an outlay, at least invest in one very useful piece of aluminum—a folding baker—which has received the unqualified endorsement of sportsmen. It is to be placed in front of the fire and consists of a horizontal food pan protected by a slanting wall of aluminum above and below. The angle is such that the heat is reflected to the top and bottom of the pan, and the baking is evenly and quickly accomplished.

A pocket edition of a complete camp cooking kit deserves special mention, for its reasonable price of two dollars and a half is within the reach of all. For this modest amount may be obtained a broiler rack with supports to be thrust into the ground, two frying pans that can be converted into a roaster, and the same number of drinking cups. It is just the kind of miniature equipment to make glad the heart of any boy.

MAKING PIN MONEY

An enterprising young woman made quite a deal of pin money by making her friends each a pretty little coin purse out of bits of lace and satin. Some were round and others square, with the lower end curved and all were lined with white or some light-colored satin.

For the round ones she cut the lace in two circles, 2½ inches in diameter. They were lined with the silk and sewed together on the wrong side, turned right side out and fastened at the opening to curved clasps of plated silver.

This same young girl showed me a box full of flowers and buds she had made of small bits of chiffon, says a contributor to the New York Press. They were beautiful and in many sizes; she had made use of the tiniest pieces of chiffon, but each bud and blossom was attached to a fine wire on which were twisted a few green leaves.

COOKING TURNIPS

When cooking turnips, this method not only prevents waste of a large part of the vegetable, but saves time. Choose medium sized or small turnips to cook, as they are found as a rule. Wash the turnips, leaving peel and tails; cook in a covered vessel with plenty of water and a pinch of soda. Put them on to boil about two hours before time to serve. Within an hour and a half they are nicely done—try them with a fork. Drain the water off, turn cold water on them and the thin tender skin will slip off like that of a boiled beet. Cut them, leave whole or mash season to suit taste and put back in saucepan to simmer till time to serve. There is an unquestionable economy in cooking turnips in this way.—Ladies World.

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SPECIMENS OF WEAVER'S SKILL

Silk industries of Great Britain on exhibition

THE silk exhibition which was opened by Princess Christian, and visited by the Queen, is the third exhibition organized by the Silk Association of Great Britain since 1887, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. To all those who have in any way taken a part in the fostering of home industries and manufactures this exhibition should come as an encouragement. It bears out fully the statement made by Mr. Frank Warner, president of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland, that the people of this country can compete with any foreign country in the manufacture of silk goods.

The exhibits cover a wide range and represent some of the best known firms in the industry. Among these are Messrs. Warner & Sons of Newgate street and Braintree, Essex; Messrs. Morris & Co., and the Gainsborough Silk Weaving Company of Sudbury, Suffolk. Among the Irish firms represented are Messrs. Atkinson & Co., and Messrs. Pim & Co., of Dublin, who show beautiful examples of Irish poplin.

Messrs. Warner's brocades, lampas, brocatelles, damasks and velvets for purposes of decoration, as well as their tissues wrought in gold and silver thread are magnificent specimens of the silk weaver's skill, and bring to mind the gorgeousness of Italy's medieval brocades, whilst the designs are representative of the highest period of British art. The coronation robes were, it will be remembered, the work of this house. Messrs. Morris & Co., who carry on the work of William Morris, weaving fabrics from his designs on the hand looms at Merton abbey, show, among other things, the silk designed by Morris for the throne hangings at St. James' palace. Specimens of the firm's dyeing work based on the Morris revival of old Persian and Indian dyes, are shown, and provide exhibits of the most exquisite colors and shades. The Windermere industry is representative of work done by peasant girls in their spare time and includes shot silks, throwns and samities. An interesting exhibit is that of Stephen Walters & Sons, manufacturers of umbrellas silk of unequalled quality.

CHOOSING A WEDDING PRESENT

Some unusual things pretty as gifts

IT is easy enough to choose a wedding present when the bride-to-be is a relative or a dear friend. We know then whether she likes Wedgwood or Coalport, whether she has a well-stocked chest of linen or a very meager one, whether she is to live in a tiny flat where all the furnishings and ornaments must perforce be small, or whether she will dwell in marble halls where the largest davenport or the most enormous picture will be in proportion.

But when the bride-to-be is a comparative stranger—when we know nothing of her circumstances or how she is to live—what we shall choose to give becomes a vexatious question, usually answered by the bromide "piece of cut glass."

Not that I would decry the charms of cut glass, writes a contributor to the New Orleans Picayune. It makes a beautiful gift, but there are also other things. And even in choosing cut glass you can get something unbacked if you really put a little thought into the matter. A jam jar, a sandwich plate with a silver rim, a set of candlesticks—these are more unusual than the dessert dish or pitcher. Also in glass and silver are the useful teapot tiles and the little cheese boxes with silver rims.

In Sheffield there are many lovely things—to be had at moderate cost. What bride would not enthuse over a squatty Guernsey pitcher, the handle covered with a weaving of fine reed? And there are baking dishes with Sheffield rims, toast racks, vegetable dishes with compartments for holding two or three vegetables—just the thing for a small family—teacaddies, sets of ramekins—oh, ever so many lovely things ranging in price from about \$3.50 to \$20 or \$30.

For a small gift in solid silver one might get sugar tongs. A set of holders for the succulent sweet corn, a small

carving set for steak or birds, a cheese knob or a handsome pair of grape scissors are gifts which few would think of giving, yet which would find a welcome place in any household.

Fine linen is one of the gifts which is always good. Half a dozen fine towels, hemstitched or hand scalloped; a table runner with insets of the fluted crocheted which is now so popular; a set of ecrus linen dollies with designs in blue cross-stitch; a between-mat centerpiece made of a square of hand-woven linen carefully stenciled in orange with the foliage—these are all charming gifts. A lingerie pillow or two rarely comes amiss, but they should be complete, with the pillow inside, and not merely the cover.

Again for the housekeeper, there is much pleasure to be found in a set or two of candle shades suitable for the dining table. Choose them in designs and colorings that will not go amiss with any scheme of dining room decoration. Pale yellow being the color of candle light itself is usable in almost any room, where other and deeper colors might clash. Just now there is a fad for candle shades made of color prints, copies of the old English and French ones, and these are quaint and lovely with their charming little rococo people strolling about over them.

DARKER SLIPPERS

At the present moment slippers of the paler tints are not considered good styles in Paris and footwear in richer shades of dark red, blue and violet combined with gold and silver are worn with gowns introducing those tones, says the Pittsburgh Sun. These metal brocades can trace their popularity to the rich oriental effects introduced by the evening gown.

DOUCET'S DRESSES ARE SIMPLE

Noted Paris couturier writes on this year's styles

AT the opera end of the rue de la Paix in Paris is a dressmaking house that for nearly a century has delighted the fashionable world. M. Doucet, its head, in an article in the Delicatore, on this year's styles, says:

With us our beginnings are so far away that they have become more or less traditional, and yet it is to our early tailoring work that we ascribe the simplicity and sobriety of our dresses and the perfection of detail that one finds in our street suits and costumes.

In the style that we are using this season there does not seem to be any marked or striking change, and yet if you placed a dress of last year next to one that we have just finished, you would see that there have been certain modifications that show the tendencies of the present fashions. Skirts are no wider than they were last summer, but more draperies are used, and the overskirts are fuller and more bouffant. The panier we use in a modified form. None of our draperies or paniers enlarge the figure at the foot or at the hip. When we widen the skirt at all, the extra width comes either between the hip and the knees, or half way between the knee and the ankle. We make our panier dresses in very supple silks or satins, or else of chiffon, which is so soft and clinging that it scarcely changes the silhouette at all.

But for the most part we make our skirts extremely straight, with just enough ease to permit one to walk comfortably and gracefully. If we use plaits at all they are very flat, and have no flare at the base. We use the high waistline almost altogether.

For afternoon and evening dresses we use more draperies, crossover tunics and entwined effects than paniers. A great many skirts are being shown in Paris, cut in one piece and draped up in front, not unlike the first sheath skirt of five or six years ago.

Separate coats, made in many colors, and always in contrast to the dress or skirt, have become more and more popular as the season advances. Now that summer weather is bringing white and light-colored dresses into use, the coats are usually made of colored taffeta, faille, Ottoman or satin. These coats are always very short—many of them being cut like a bolero or Eton jacket in front and with position tails. They are very pretty with chiffon or lingerie dresses.

My suit coats I am making slightly longer than they were last summer, and they are perceptibly closer fitting. Last year they were quite straight, while this season they are decidedly semi-fitting, though even now I make no effort to bring them in close to the figure. In tailored suits I use the long, close-fitting sleeve sewed in flatly to a small armhole. In afternoon costumes, the coat sleeves are always three-quarter length, and sometimes sewed into a fairly deep armhole.

Nearly all the new bodices are either collarless or cut high in the back and low in front. Many of them are made with the Robespierre collar—a standing turnover collar of the directoire type.

The ends do not meet in front and are finished with a double frill or jabot which forms a deep V in front, leaving the neck and throat bare.

Serge, of course, in its very lightest weights is used for traveling and hacking suits, but the real suitings of the summer are the silks—taffetas, poplins, failles, ottomans, broches and silk serges. For afternoon dresses embroidered taffeta combined with lingerie materials or with colored mousseline-de-soie is very smart, and so are the fantastic taffetas in Jouey and Pompadour patterns.

All the deep shades of pink—raspberry, strawberry, begonia, currant, rose, etc.—are very good this summer, and so are some of the tones of red and yellow. Blue, of course, is the accepted color for tailored suits, while white with a little black is much liked for evening wear.

WOMEN'S CLUBS OPEN BIG CONVENTION WITH MEETING OF COUNCIL

Revision of Laws, Number of Vice-Presidents and Pennsylvania Reorganization Plan Are Discussed

NEARLY 1000 ATTEND

SAN FRANCISCO—While the eleventh biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs does not formally open until tonight, the council met today at the Palace hotel. State presidents attended, and the topics of discussion were "Revision of Laws," meaning those concerning state presidents, number of vice-presidents and the Pennsylvania reorganization plan.

The by-laws that would be affected by the adoption of the Pennsylvania reorganization plan will probably receive the greatest amount of consideration, as this matter is regarded as one of the important issues of the convention, the plan being to make of the convention two houses, one composed of state presidents and the other of delegates, corresponding in many ways to the two houses which form the United States Congress.

Time has been found by the program committee for further preparation in the form of "conferences," which are scheduled to begin at 2 p. m. in Golden Gate Commandery hall, at 2137 Sutter street, and which will concern "Bureau of Information," led by Mrs. Mary I. Wood, chairman, and "Woman's Press," led by Mrs. C. H. McMahon, chairman.

At the conclusion of the conference the local biennial board will receive informally the officers and directors of the general federation, chairmen of committees, speakers, delegates, alternates and visiting club women in the ballroom of the Palace hotel.

Mrs. Philip N. Moore, the president, will call the convention to order and Dr. Luella Clay Carson will offer the invocation. After the invocation there will be a musical program, contributed by the Sierra mixed quartet.

Seven addresses of welcome will then be given to which Mrs. Moore will respond and the biennial will have begun to make history. Among the Massachusetts women who will be in the convention is Mrs. Emmens Crocker of Fitchburg, who was chairman of the committee of arrangements for Massachusetts.

Mrs. H. C. Mulligan was also the guest at many receptions. She is the president of the Massachusetts state federation and very well liked.

Most of the 1000 delegates expected are here, including Mrs. Percy V. Penny-packer of Texas and Mrs. Philip Carpenter of New York, rival candidates for the presidency.

The official program of the convention which arrived on Monday is in pamphlet form, numbers 37 pages, and is enclosed within covers on which the Ferry building and adjacent skyline, with a stretch of bay ornamented with a ferry boat are wrought in gold.

On Monday evening there was the orchestral concert at the convention auditorium on Sutter and Pierce streets.

Subject of Peace

The subject of peace was first brought up at the biennial in Cincinnati, O., two years ago by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston.

Mrs. Mead had been working for years to have this cause presented, but the time never before had seemed ripe for its presentation to the federation as a body. The idea was not pursued further at that time, as the club women thought it had a political bearing and anything of the latter nature has been carefully avoided by the federation. Since then the movement has grown and thought has broadened. Several individual clubs and at least two state federations, New York and Georgia, have taken up the peace work. That the federation should give a whole evening to consideration of the subject, instead of a part of one, which is all it gave two years ago, is regarded as an advance of note. Further than this, Mrs. Mead has been put in charge of a department for peace in the General Federation Bulletin, the official publication.

Important as this step is in the work of the federation and the cause of peace, it has a still greater significance. It marks the entrance of women as a people into international affairs. While there have been international organizations such as the W. C. T. U. and Y. W. C. A., their work has been along wholly different lines. Now woman comes out and declares herself on the platform of international governmental relations.

Step by Step

It is a natural step in the sequence of events and may be appreciated only by looking back to the status of things as they were a quarter of a century ago when a general federation of women's clubs was thought of only by the audacious. The women's clubs were scarcely emerging from their swaddling clothes, as it were. The big cities had clubs and the towns were beginning to have them, but they were by no means general and were not looked upon with the respect they have won today, even by the women themselves. They were afternoon playthings, not vigorous factors with important purposes to be fulfilled. They dabbled in history, literature and art, and were chiefly valuable in drawing women out from the narrowness in which their lives had been spent and giving them a broader outlook. Since the National Federation was organized the work has been constantly growing. Forces were united and concentrated, all the women of the country were brought together in a common bond, policies were outlined,

WOMEN PROMINENT IN CONVENTION



BARONESS BERTHA VON SUTTNER
Great peace exponent who is to address Federation meeting



MRS. RUSSELL J. WATERS
President of the California Federation of Women's Clubs



MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE
President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs



MRS. E. G. DENNISTON
President of the biennial board in San Francisco

horizons broadened and the whole body moved forward, exemplifying the watchwords of the organization, "unity" and "strength." This work has grown until now the clubs are a powerful agency for all that is good for city advancement and improvement. Instead of complaining of petty interference, administrators and others, eager to push forward some movement for the public good, seek the cooperation of the women's clubs, assured that this once secured the issue is no longer in doubt. Conservation, forestry, clean food owe much of their popularity and advancement as causes to the women's clubs. The betterment of conditions under which women live and work, child welfare movements and many philanthropies owe their well being largely to the women's clubs.

National questions were the logical outgrowth of civic problems, and thus, the international cause of peace seems only a step beyond the threshold of home. A few years ago nothing would have induced the federation to touch upon a question of international policy; but now the way has been opened, it is probable that other questions of moment affecting nations may be taken up. Of course it is not definitely decided that the federation will undertake peace work at present, but it is expected to slip into the proceedings as naturally as the salt sea breezes into the convention hall.

Politics Avoided

In all the business of the federation suffrage has been strictly tabooed because of its political character as a subject. Individually the members may be for or against it, but that question has no place in the discussions of the federation.

In reviewing the work of the federation, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead said recently that it had done a great service to the country in uniting all sects, religions and religious parties of women into one great work for culture and public service. From self-culture their clubs had advanced to public service and therefore, she said, to a higher self-culture. She said in the federation enormous possibilities for the public and private good. So far it has been busy perfecting its organization and developing its women, but she expects to see it before long coming into civic and international affairs with tremendous power.

The hope has been expressed that in its efforts to advance the solution of the bigger questions the federation may also find a way to reach out to the poorer sister who has become accustomed to thinking such a grand organization is not for her. It is for her, and it is believed the federation will fall in one of its greatest possibilities if it does not reach her. A few of these poorer clubs are listed in the federation but they take little part in the proceedings. Democracy, not aristocracy, it is her duty, will rule.

The present officers of the federation are: Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis, president; Mrs. Joseph Cowles, first vice president; Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg, second vice president; Mrs. Frank N. Shiek, corresponding secretary, all of Wheatland, Wyo.; Mrs. George O. Welch, re-

cording secretary, Mrs. Frank White, auditor, Mrs. John Thredgill, treasurer, all of Oklahoma City, Okla.

Officers and directors of the San Francisco biennial board: Mrs. E. C. Denniston, president; Mrs. A. P. Black, first vice-president; Miss Eva Powell, second vice-president; Mrs. Annie L. Barry, recording secretary; Mrs. Frank Fredericks, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Wallace R. Pond, auditor, and Mrs. Emily Hoppin, treasurer; directors: Mrs. Thomas Havens, San Francisco; Mrs. Henry Payot, San Francisco; Mrs. E. L. Baldwin, San Francisco; Mrs. Henry Sahlein, San Francisco; Mrs. J. W. Orr, San Francisco; Mrs. S. B. Cannon, Alameda; Mrs. P. H. Hill, Elbridge; Mrs. A. E. Osborne, Santa Clara; Mrs. John Gardner, Watsonville; Mrs. O. P. Clark, Los Angeles; Mrs. H. J. Baldwin, San Diego, and Mrs. S. L. Wiley, Fresno.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

On account of the summer time cards through trains and interchange with connecting lines, the commissary department of the Boston & Maine road placed 10 additional dining cars in service Monday.

Former Passenger Train Master L. S. Bean of the southern division Boston & Maine road, who has been at North station the past week, returned to his new home at Waterville, N. H., today.

The Dartmouth College commencement special train over the Boston & Maine road is scheduled to leave Norwich, Vt., at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning and make the run to North station at 8 p. m.

Signal Engineer Charles F. Bacon and Track Supervisor Hugh Steel of the Boston Terminal Company are installing new electric locking joints with the new steel on the diamond in South station passenger yard.

The Pullman Company inaugurated last night northbound and today southbound sleeping car service between Boston and Ogdensburg, N. Y., via the Fitchburg and Rutland roads on trains leaving and arriving at North station at 7:30 p. m. and 6:15 a. m.

The crew dispatchers of the eastern district New Haven road are in session at South station for the purpose of working out a holiday schedule for July 4, which will govern crews and equipment.

Frank O'Brien, crew dispatcher of the Boston & Albany road, at South station, will place into effect a special summer schedule July 1 for train crews running between Boston and Albany.

REVERE SELECTS NEW DIRECTOR

Percy Moore is the new physical director of the Revere public schools. He is a native of North Andover, was graduated from the Revere grammar school and the Ballou and Hobigand preparatory school in Boston. He attended Boston University law school and Lynn Business College. This year he was graduated from the Pose normal school of gymnastics. He has been an inspector in the Revere sewer department

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

LEXINGTON

The ninth grade class at the Lexington high school is holding its picnic today in place of the regular graduating exercises. Tomorrow morning the pupils will receive their diplomas from George F. Reed of the school committee.

The committee on the new grammar school building in East Lexington consists of Jay O. Richards, chairman; Frank D. Pierce, Dwight F. Kilgour, Fred G. Jones and Abram C. Washburn. They have issued a notice saying that they are ready to receive bids for the erection of the new Adams grade school at 159 Massachusetts avenue, East Lexington avenue, East Lexington.

ARLINGTON

The Blake scholarship prizes at the Arlington high school have been won by these pupils of the graduating class: Elizabeth Burns, Shatswell Ober, Minnie Christensen, Annie McGrath, Walter Kenney, Alice Burr, Oliver Wood, Eleanor Bisbee, Elizabeth Healey, Margaret Dempsey, Edith Newcomb Winn, John Densmore Sanford, Ruth Kathryn McLelland, Alice May Cotton, Francis Leo Dalton, Margaret Page Birch, Blanche Lottie Whelpley, Margaret Burns, James Alfred Wiggins, Beulah Elizabeth Easter, Florence Louise Webber, Raymond Clyde Taylor, Frances Moulton Robbins, John Denett Eberhardt and Walter Marshall Horton.

MIDDLEBORO

At the reunion of the three Middleboro companies of the civil war, company C, fourth, company D, eighteenth, and company E, fortieth regiments, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Bradford Holmes of Bridgewater; vice-president, Silas H. Murdock of Brockton; secretary and treasurer, Grover H. Bennett; chaplain, the Rev. E. A. Hunt.

The Rev. F. T. Kenyon has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Third Baptist church and will go to Somerset where he has accepted a call from the federated churches of Somerset.

BRIDGEWATER

The Rev. and Mrs. George S. Wheeler are spending a few days in Providence. Mr. Wheeler has received a call from the Providence Society of the Church of the New Jerusalem.

The Young People's League of the New Jerusalem church will go to Elmwood this evening where they will be entertained by the society from the Elmwood New church. This is one of the series of union meetings held by the Abington, Elmwood and Bridgewater societies.

READING

At a special town meeting tonight action will be taken on the request of the fire engineers that a motor fire truck be purchased, on the purchase of the Kingman property on Ash street for an addition to the electric light plant, appropriation of \$1000 for special highway work in cooperation with the state, and \$700 for local highway improvements.

MELROSE

The Rev. Thomas Sims of the First Congregational church will be the speaker at Settlers day at Valley City, North Dakota, where he was pastor of the Congregational church in 1880.

The Alumni Association of the high school tendered a reception to the graduating class of the high school in the school hall last evening.

WAKEFIELD

The municipal Fourth of July committee made final plans for the celebration at Monday night's meeting. A free children's entertainment in the town hall at 9 a. m., sports for boys and girls at 10 a. m., games for young men at 1 p. m., band concerts at 2 and 7 p. m., and a display of fireworks at 8:30 p. m. comprise the general features of the program.

ROCKLAND

The Sunday school of the Unitarian church will hold its annual outing at Nantasket beach tomorrow.

J. F. Thompson and family have gone to their cottage at Rose Cliff, North Weymouth, where they will spend the summer.

WINCHESTER

The police department is considering the installation of a police signal system with recording board at headquarters. At present a telephone system is used.

The new issue of the assessed polls in the town has been published, and is being distributed by the assessors.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

East Bridgewater grange will hold a meeting in Union hall this evening. A box supper will be served and dancing will be enjoyed. The committee in charge includes M. C. Edson, Thomas Bouldry, Bertha Mindsey and Grace Alexander.

HOLBROOK

Peerless lodge, N. E. O. P., received an official visit from District Deputy Grand Warden Rufus A. Hayden and suite of Brockton at its meeting Monday evening.

NEWTON

Mt. Ida Council, Royal Arcanum, of Newtonville, celebrated its 35th anniversary last night with a supper and entertainment in Denison hall. After the address by Ernest E. Hobson, S. R., a council of Loyal Ladies was instituted.

RANDOLPH

The graduating class of the Prescott school visited Concord and Lexington Monday in charge of Miss Katherine E. Kiley, one of the teachers of the school.

MALDEN

Class day exercises were held by the graduating class of the high school in the high school assembly hall yesterday afternoon, every seat in the hall being occupied. The class history was given by John Dutton Little, the class prophecy by Miss Ramona Marie Carle, class address by Philip Edwin Hurlburt and the class gift, a large bust of Sir Walter Scott, was presented by Philip Hutchinson MacInnis, president of the graduating class, and was received by Arthur W. Walker of the school committee.

The Men's Club of the Center Methodist church is organizing an athletic department, and will have a tennis, baseball and bowling team. Plans for the formation of the teams were announced at a meeting last night.

MEDFORD

Mayor Taylor will send to the aldermen at their meeting tonight a recommendation for the purchase of another motor truck at a cost of \$5500, to consist of a combination ladder truck and chemical engine.

At the annual meeting last evening of officers of the Medford Mothers Club elected were: President, Mrs. H. H. Frost; recording secretary, Mrs. C. E. Campbell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. O. Littlefield; treasurer, Mrs. G. S. Harverder; directors, Mrs. H. H. Crowell, Mrs. F. W. Blake.

MILTON

Frank Monroe Marsh of Fairhaven has been elected by the school board to take the place of Asher J. Jacoby who recently resigned as superintendent of schools to go to New York. Mr. Marsh was chosen from about 60 candidates.

The summer classes in millinery and manual training which have been conducted for four years by the Education Society will begin on July 8 with the following teachers: Mrs. E. C. Holmans and Miss Daisy Blaisdell, millinery, and Richard Benson and Miss Ethel Gray, manual training.

HANOVER

The members of the Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, will hold a lawn party next Thursday evening on the grounds surrounding the residence of Commander Frank E. Buffam at North Hanover.

The Center Hanover fire department is making arrangements for its annual field day which will take place late in the summer. A meeting will be held soon and the committee will be appointed to make arrangements.

STONEHAM

The Congregational and Baptist Sunday schools will unite tomorrow in holding an outing, with athletic and aquatic games, at Lily pond grove, Saugus, on the Saugus river.

Capt. Duncan M. Stewart, Lieut. Thomas A. Ireland and A. M. Belcher, and Cook O. J. Saulnier are representing company H, sixth regiment of this town at the camp of instruction for officers of the M. V. M. at West Newbury.

NORWELL

The Ridge Hill grove will open for the season early next month. The Rockland and North Abington Odd Fellow lodges and the Rockland tribe of Red Men are to hold field days there during the summer season.

The members of the graduating class of the Norwell high school will give a reception to their friends at the close of the graduating exercises at the town hall next Thursday evening.

ABINGTON

Arrangements are being made to hold a series of band concerts in various sections of the town in July and August.

A. L. Chase, assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A., is to take a course in secretarial work at the Silver Bay training school at Lake George, New York, in August.



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BOSTON



HYMNS IN VOGUE CENTURIES AGO

While hymns as we know them today are a comparatively recent innovation in church services, they are a very ancient institution and existed long before the Christian era, says Etude. Many important collections of hymns date back to about 500 B.C., though, of course, hymns existed long before that period. Among the collections which have come down to us from then are the Sanskrit "Rig-Veda," a Chinese "Book of Odes," the "Buddhist Hymns," the Grecian "Homeric Hymns" and the "Odes of Pindar." The Latin Hymns, or hymns of the western church, date from the fourth to the twentieth centuries, while the "Lutheran Chorales" date from the sixteenth century. The hymns which play so prominent a part in the services of the modern Protestant churches were not in wide general use until about 1860.

ELECTORAL TICKET TO BE CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON—One of the first things to be considered by President Taft and his advisers at the outset of the campaign is the status of the electoral tickets named in the various states at the recent primaries.

The Republican managers are confronted by the fact that these electors were placed upon regular Republican tickets, and unless steps are taken to place other tickets in the field they will be voted for in November under the Republican emblem.

There are 10 or 12 states under the domination of progressive Republicans, where the electors already are in the field nominated by state and district conventions under the sway of the Roosevelt people. Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia are in this list.

ARKANSAS' TESTS EXCEL CONTRACT

ROCKLAND, Me.—Official figures of the recent builders' acceptance trials of the battleship Arkansas, the world's fastest and biggest completed warship, were received on Monday from the trial board.

All figures were better than the contract requirements, which include an average speed of 20½ knots an hour for four hours. They were as follows: Fastest mile on standardization trial, 21.493; average of five high speed runs, 21.153; average on four-hour run, 20.051; average on two-hour run, 20.989; maximum horsepower developed, 29,271.

The Wyoming will undergo trials here on July 18.

STRIKE VOTE COUNTED

ST. LOUIS—Sympathetic strike votes of the nine branches of railroad employees included in the Federation, began at the office of the executive council Monday. It is said 300,000 members cast ballots. The strike, it is decreed, will be one of sympathy with the shopworkers of the Harriman lines.

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W. J. BRYAN IS ISSUE AS DEMOCRATS MEET TO OPEN CONVENTION

BALTIMORE—William J. Bryan was the chief issue when the delegates to the Democratic national convention assembled today for the opening session at the fifth regiment armory.

Whether the three-time candidate for the presidency was to win a distinct victory over the forces of the opposition headed by Thomas Taggart of Indiana, Roger Sullivan of Illinois, Charles F. Murphy of New York and others of the ultra-conservatives or whether he was to lose his fight because of his insistence that a conservative had no real position in a Democratic convention was still a problem to be solved by the votes of the delegates.

Mr. Bryan and his followers declared that he would win an easy victory. Previous to the assembling of the convention at noon he was in conference with many of his chosen lieutenants. The program to be followed in overturning the selection by the committee of former Judge Alton B. Parker was fully discussed but the details were withheld until the convention actually assembled.

Mr. Bryan himself, it was planned, was to be the candidate for the temporary chairman to oppose Mr. Parker. This selection was subject to a shift at the last minute, but the general plan as arranged was for Mr. Bryan to make an attack on the New York jurist. He was expected to relate certain hitherto unknown facts regarding corporation connections of Mr. Parker and was also expected to make certain definite charges regarding the men prominent in big business, who were supposed to be for the Parker candidacy.

Mr. Bryan was staking all in his battle for control today. He deliberately made the issue with Mr. Parker. The conservative leaders who opposed him had tried their best to compromise. They had made it plain to the Nebraskan that they believed they had the votes to put over their selection for the temporary chairmanship. In many respects the fight Mr. Bryan was making was a parallel to that which Colonel Roosevelt unsuccessfully fought in Chicago last week.

Mr. Bryan, however, enjoyed the distinct advantage that he was a delegate-at-large from his own home state and as such was entitled to a seat on the floor. His assistants in the contest have canvassed the delegates and claimed to be assured of nearly 700 votes for his election and of almost 600 for any man he might name should it be decided at the last moment that it would be advisable to shift the plan and name some other delegate.

Mr. Murphy Insistent

Mr. Murphy, however, was fully as insistent as was Mr. Bryan, in claiming control. The New York chief did not retire until long after daylight, and was up again in a very short time going over the delegations, seeing just where he stood. According to Mr. Taggart, the Indiana committeeman who was most active in rounding up delegates for the anti-Bryan forces, the anti-Bryan men had more than 600 delegates pledged to their cause in overthrowing Mr. Bryan. Neither side would give figures for publication, but careful inquiry developed the statement that in many instances identical delegations were claimed by both sides.

The Murphy-Taggart-Sullivan element claimed that if Mr. Bryan won the fight he was certain to be nominated for the presidency. Some of them went so far as to assert that the ticket already had been selected, should the Nebraskan control. He was to head the ticket and Governor Woodrow Wilson was to be named as second man. Mr. Wilson, the anti-Bryan men pointed out, went fully into the Nebraskan's camp when he declared that he favored the naming of a progressive for temporary chairman.

That Champ Clark was to be the gainer if the parties against Mr. Bryan were able to elect Mr. Parker was admitted. Many of the Clark leaders were behind the movement to overthrow the Bryan domination as they termed it, and they asserted that if Mr. Bryan went down Mr. Clark would get all of New York's 90 votes on the first ballot and would be absolutely certain of being nominated on the second.

The crowd started for the convention hall early. The arrangements so far as the meeting place was concerned were superb. The armory, in which the delegates and more than 15,000 visitors assembled, had been completely transformed for the occasion. The floor space had been so divided that the grouping of both delegates and spectators was such that all could see and hear.

BOSTON MEN DESIGN YACHT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—D. W. Flint's new 81-foot power cruiser Flitahawk, built at Boothbay, Me., after plans by Swasey, Raymond & Page of Boston, arrived here and is now anchored off the Edgewood Yacht Club. The new boat is low and flat, with square bow and stern and with cabin so low that she is almost flush deck.

MR. ROCKEFELLER DROPS ONE AUTO
COLUMBUS, O.—John D. Rockefeller has cut down the number of his automobiles since the government ordered the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company. Formerly he had five. On Monday the state department received a request from Mr. Rockefeller for licenses and tags for four machines.

MEDAL FOR GIRL SOUGHT

Efforts are to be made to secure a Carnegie medal for Elsie Foley, a Dorchester girl who saved George Connolly, her cousin, from being burned last week.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS PLAN BIG PAGEANT IN BALTIMORE STREETS

(Continued from page five)

headquarters on Pleasant street, where the features are being arranged.

Near the head of the line will be Mrs. Nellie B. von Slingerland with the members of the Joan of Arc League, which she is just forming in Maryland, escorted by a company of horsewomen.

The mounted contingent will not be as numerous as it was in the New York parade, but it will be enough to count. There will be companies of professional women, business women, college women, working women, and it is to enable large numbers to appear with these divisions that the hour for the parade is set so late.

The floats will be devoted to Margaret Brent, the mother of woman suffrage in Maryland; to "Liberty," to mothers, and to children. A little legend, prepared to accompany the children's float, will read as follows:

"Mother mends my shirts and socks
Mother mends my coat
Maybe mother'd mend some laws
If you'd let her vote."

Special decorated chariots will represent the five states which already have woman suffrage, namely, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah and California.

There will be special banners to encourage the states where the women have hopes of securing favorable action on the suffrage question, namely, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Kansas and Oregon. There will be a division for men who favor woman suffrage. Three bands will furnish music.

Miss Gertrude O. Oppenheim and Miss L. J. C. Daniels of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association are in Baltimore and will march in the section for professional women.

The grand marshal of the parade will be Ellen La Motte, and the parade committee will include Mrs. Frank F. Rainey, Mrs. S. Johnson Poe, Mrs. W. S. Symington, Jr., Miss La Motte, Miss Mary E. Lent, Mrs. R. T. Foster. The parade is under the auspices of the Just Government League of Baltimore, whose president, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, is giving personal attention to the details. The chariots for the new states are expected to be really beautiful, as they will work out flower designs, with petal wheels and beflowered bodies. The horses will be led by league members in classic costumes.

CONGRESS ASKED BY MR. TAFT FOR FUNDS FOR WAR MANEUVERS

WASHINGTON—President Taft sent a special message to Congress on Monday recommending the immediate appropriation of \$1,350,000 for use of the war department in the joint maneuvers of the regular army and the national guard next month. The President also asked the appropriation of \$167,000 for urgent necessities of the war department. Both items were in the general army appropriation bill which the President vetoed.

The message was referred to the committee on military affairs after Chairman Hay indicated that action would be taken to enable the war department and the national guard to go ahead with plans for the maneuvers. The first will be at Manassas, Va., beginning on July 5. It is said at the war department that the projected maneuvers will be so much larger than anything of the kind ever attempted in this country that they may equal in extent the annual maneuvers of the great European powers.

According to the plan announced on Monday, the state organizations are to participate in joint maneuvers with the regular army, as follows:

Mount Gretna, Pa., July 5—Aug. 3; Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia and West Virginia.
Anniston, Ala., July 6—Aug. 4; Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia and Kentucky.
Columbus, Miss., Aug. 6-16; Mississippi.
Harpers Ferry, West Va., Aug. 14; District of Columbia.
Polen Mountain, Wyo., July 6-17; Colorado and Nebraska.

Alexandria, La., July 8—Aug. 6; Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas.
Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 15—Aug. 1; Indiana and Ohio.
Sparta, Wis., July 15—Aug. 15; Illinois, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
Fts. Leavenworth and Riley, Kas., Aug. 19-28; Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma.

Near Springfield, Ill., July 6—Aug. 20; Illinois.
Other rendezvous points for state organizations are:
Ludington, Mich., Aug. 14-23; Michigan; Nevada, Mo., July 7-20; Missouri; Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 11-18; Ohio; Iowa Falls, Ia., Aug. 12-21; Iowa; Gray's Harbor, Wash., July 21-30; Idaho, Washington, Oregon; San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 10-22; California and Utah; Ft. William Henry Harrison, Mont., July 21-30; Montana; Ft. Huachuca, Arizona, month of September; Arizona.

COMMITTEE STANDS BY PARKER AND FIGHT GOES TO CONVENTION

BALTIMORE—Thirty-one members of the Democratic national convention defied William J. Bryan Monday night at a meeting of the organization at the convention hall called for the purpose of approving the action of the executive committee of that body which had selected Judge Alton B. Parker of New York for temporary chairman of today's convention.

After a short but lively debate of the full membership of the convention, 31 voted for Judge Parker, 20 favored Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, the Bryan candidate, and two voted for Senator O'Gorman, who Mr. Bryan also said would be satisfactory to him.

A few minutes after Mr. Bryan received the news of the action of the national committee he gave out a statement in which he said:

"The fight will be resumed Tuesday, at which time a progressive will be presented for the convention to vote for, and the line will be drawn so that the delegates can decide whether they will ally themselves with the Belmont-Ryan-Murphy crowd, that overwhelmed the party with defeat eight years ago, and which is in close and continuous co-partnership with the crowd that nominated Mr. Taft at Chicago."

"The predatory interests have no politics. They are with the party that serves them. Having enabled a minority of the Republicans to override the will of a majority of Republicans at Chicago, they are now here to enable a minority of the Democrats to override the majority in this convention."

"The talk of harmony is too absurd to deserve consideration. I tried to secure harmony by urging several weeks ago that the committee invite Mr. Clark and Mr. Wilson, whose instructed delegates constitute nearly two thirds of the convention, to agree upon a candidate for the purpose of avoiding friction. They not only failed to do this, but they refused to take the choice of either candidate and at Mr. Murphy's dictation forced Mr. Parker's nomination."

"I shall discuss Mr. Parker's fitness for the position Tuesday."

"I expect to present the name of some progressive and to support his claims before the convention. If I fail to find a man to lead the fight, my name will be presented as a candidate for temporary chairman."

CONTESTS SETTLED BY THE COMMITTEE

BALTIMORE—The national committee after half an hour's deliberation on the Illinois contest, voted to seat the entire contested delegation known as the Roger Sullivan delegation, turning down the case brought by the Harrison-Hearst faction. Twenty-six seats were involved. The decision does not affect the presidential contest, as all the delegates, contestants and contestors are for Champ Clark.

In the Rhode Island contests the committee threw out the contests instituted by the adherents of Representative O'Shaughnessy.

Ten Wilson delegates from South Dakota followers of national committeeman Johnson, were given their seats against a contesting-Clark delegation.

A Pennsylvania contest involving half a vote was settled in favor of the contestees, and the six uninstructed delegates from the Philippines were seated in spite of a contest. Six followers of Edwin A. Newman, instructed for Clark, were seated against two contesting delegations.

The contest against the unit rule in the Ohio delegation was put over until today.

SUFFRAGISTS ASK PLATFORM PLANK

BALTIMORE—Suffragists appeared here Tuesday to demand of the committee on resolutions of the Democratic national convention that they put in the platform an indorsement of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Herman Hubbard, president of the Ohio Association of Women, and Mrs. Virginia Thurman Cole, a member of the same association, and a daughter of Allen G. Thurman, are to present to the resolutions committee the cause of the women who do not desire suffrage. They have been promised a hearing.

MR. ROOSEVELT GETS BACK

NEW YORK—Mr. Roosevelt arrived here today from Chicago, and left the Grand Central by a side entrance. He was met by his own automobile, and went directly to the Outlook office. He said he would spend the day in an editorial conference. He will go to Oyster Bay at 4 o'clock.

TRANSPORT POTATO SLIPS FREE

JACKSON, Miss.—The American and Southern Express Companies have agreed to transport free of charge potato slips consigned to planters in Natchez territory whose farms were severely damaged during the recent high water.

NORWEGIAN SHIP DRIVEN ASHORE

MONTREAL—The signal service report of conditions in the river and gulf of St. Lawrence contains the following message from Point Amour: "Norwegian ship proceeding to Green bay was driven to Labrador and went ashore at Battle

REFUSED NOMINATION SAYS COL. ROOSEVELT, TO FORM NEW PARTY

CLEVELAND—New in every respect is to be the party which has nominated Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency. Colonel Roosevelt decided this before he left Chicago Monday. Making this plain to his political lieutenants, Colonel Roosevelt said the Republican nomination for the presidency had been offered him on Saturday but declined on the terms under which the offer was made.

Some of Colonel Roosevelt's supporters favored the organization of an independent Republican party with which state organizations might cooperate and yet be nominally regular.

"There must be no compromise, no straddle," insisted the Colonel. He said that when he returned to Oyster Bay he would communicate with Democrats who he thought might wish to join the new party.

In telling that he had been offered the Republican nomination, Colonel Roosevelt said the conditions were that he must accept the nomination from the convention as then composed and not insist upon the removal of the 78 delegates who he contended were fraudulent before he would recognize any act of the convention. The delegates told him, he said, that their hand would stand together on the roll call for the presidential nominee, but that it would be hopeless for them to attempt to combine with the Roosevelt minority to unseat the 78 delegates.

Colonel Roosevelt said he informed these emissaries that if he should be nominated under these conditions he would not accept the nomination. He told them to go to the delegates whom they represented and bring back to him a pledge signed by 30 delegates agreeing to combine with the Roosevelt delegates and make the attempt to start all over again to organize the convention and to unseat the 78 contested delegates. The attempt failed.

Governor Johnson of California announced the personnel of the committee on organization which, for the present at least, will be the managing committee of the new party.

The committee is headed by Johnson, who will be acting chairman. The other members are: Senator Clapp, Minnesota; Senator Dixon, Montana; Senator Poin-dexter, Washington; Governor Aldrich, Nebraska; Governor Vessey, South Dakota; E. A. VanValkenburg, editor Philadelphia North American; Col. W. R. Nelson, owner and publisher Kansas City Star; former Congressman Pearson, North Carolina; William R. Prendergast, New York; James R. Garfield, Ohio; William Allen White, Kansas; Gifford Pinchot, California; Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Colorado; Mathew Hale, Massachusetts; George L. Record, New Jersey; Charles H. Thompson, Vermont and Col. E. C. Carrington, Maryland.

CONVENTION SIDELIGHTS

As William J. Bryan is staying at the Belvidere hotel, William J. Bryan also is at the Stafford hotel. The Stafford's guest comes from Abilene, Texas, however, and is not related to the Nebraskan.

Mayor Gaynor's friends see comfort in the fact that every successful dark horse nominee of half a century has had whiskers—Arthur and Garfield for instance.

Ask a Baltimore man to direct you somewhere and he'll tell you that the first national convention was held here. The first monument to Washington and the first monument to Columbus were erected here. The first railroad company was formed here and here the first locomotive was built. The first steamship to cross the Atlantic sailed from here. The first telegraph line was opened from here. The first armor plate was made here. The first electric car was run here. The first machine to set type was invented and built here. The first submarine boat was built here. Fewer people live in flats than in any other American city and a fourth of the people own their own homes.

Lon Sanders of St. Louis, Joseph Folk's campaign manager up to the time of the former Missouri Governor's withdrawal from the presidential race in favor of Champ Clark, was a late Baltimore arrival and his presence, coupled with the fact that Mr. Folk has been seen in the Emerson lobby since Sunday, has set tongues wagging in the Missouri delegation. Mr. Folk said he was on a lecture tour in New Jersey and just dropped in to see the show. Mr. Sanders said that he was in New York on business and that when he decided to stop over in Baltimore he didn't even know his one-time candidate was in the convention city. But those who say that the convention so far is anybody's fight wonder if Mr. Folk does not take the same view of the situation and that he and his manager are both here with a generous supply of lightning rods.

Senator Watson said this morning that while Virginia delegates are instructed for Mr. Clark the majority in his state are for Mr. Wilson.

"After the first ballot a lot of the West Virginia votes will go to Mr. Wilson," he said. "Why a lot of us would rather vote for Colonel Roosevelt than for Governor Harmon or any reactionary of that type."

ALMA-TADEMA PASSES

WIESBADEN, Germany—Sir Laurens Alma-Tadema, the famous English painter, has passed away.

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ORGANIZATIONS AID CALIFORNIA WOMEN TO VOTE INTELLIGENTLY

Civic League Founded Six Months Ago Is State-wide and Non-partizan, Operating Through City Centers

TRUTH THE OBJECT

Woman suffrage in California passed through an interesting stage recently at the presidential primary election, which offered a state-wide opportunity for the women to exercise their right to the ballot. The seal exhibited by the new voters for the facts underlying political arguments and how the demand was satisfied is described in the following article on the work of the California Civic League and its branches.

THAT California women have taken seriously their new responsibility of suffrage was evidenced in the spring conference of the California Civic League, held at the San Francisco branch headquarters May 25. This unique state-wide non-partizan body whose purpose is to aid women in using the ballot intelligently was founded six months ago by the College and Professional Woman's Equal Suffrage League. It was not a volunteer but a forced growth in response to a demand from women of all counties for immediate enlightenment on the duties of citizenship. For when the suffragists of the Golden State found they had won last October they discovered their labors were not at an end. The cry came, "Here, you helped us to get this thing! Now, help us to use it well!" There was a widespread demand for lectures, for lists of books, for guidance and for technical knowledge.

All over the state organizations large and small sprang up in answer to the call. But the largest and most thoroughly systematized is this California Civic League. Its motto is, "Study and Service," and its purpose is to promote political education and public spirit among the centers organized under its constitution. Already such centers have been formed in 22 towns and cities, including most of the important ones in the northern half of the state.

The spring conference was presided over by Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, state president, and Mrs. James Ellis Tucker, president of the San Francisco center, made the welcoming address. Some idea of the work already accomplished may be gathered from the report of the activities of its largest branch, the San Francisco center. When it is remembered that the city by the Golden Gate voted against the extension of the franchise to women, the San Francisco woman's ready response to her new duty is especially noteworthy. She has shown herself consistently averse to knowledge and at no time more so than in the recent presidential preference primary, where on the whole, the women voters did not attach themselves to party by reason of inherited or yet marital prejudice, but sought to get at the truth about the candidates and their principles, with a zeal for political self-education that was a surprise from anti-suffragists.

Made Men "Brush Up"

The thoroughness with which the center placed all phases of the presidential problem before its members and friends and the variety of channels used, showed a sagacity and an earnestness that sent the men scurrying to brush up their own knowledge of national problems. It had been prophesied that hysteria and sentiment would mark the woman voter, that she would be swayed by personalities as no man voter had ever been. But the standard of the political program set by the San Francisco center and every other organization catering to the feminine thirst for political facts, awed such scoffers into silence, while the large attendance at the meetings and the interest manifested by the auditors, did much to establish confidence in the half million new voters who, some had argued, "were thrust too suddenly upon California."

So successful have been the meetings of the San Francisco center that every party has been eager to put its picked speakers before the club. As evidence of the importance to which this non-partizan body, with a paid-up membership of nearly a thousand, has arrived, it may be mentioned that Governor Johnson opened his campaign for Colonel Roosevelt at a center luncheon; that Senator La Follette made his maiden speech in San Francisco at the club's final presidential primary luncheon, and that the United States circuit court of appeals adjourned to be present on that occasion.

Before the league turned its attention to the immediate need for instruction before the primaries, its luncheons have had as speakers and topics, "Prison Reform," by Donald Lowrie, a probationer convict from San Quentin state penitentiary; "The Relation of the New Drama and the Enfranchised Woman," by Forbes Robertson, the English actor; "Woman's Place in Democracy," by Professor Howard, head of the department of history in Stanford University; "A Living Wage," by Professor Johnson who was in charge of the New York vice commission's report; "The New Eight Hour Law for California Women,"



(Photo by W. E. Dassoerville)
MISS CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY
State president of the California Civic League

by Mrs. Hannah Nolan, state factory inspector and member of the laundry workers union.

Now that the primary course is closed, the center has gone back to more general subjects, and the most recent luncheon had for its topic the Industrial Workers of the World especially as seen in San Diego. Col. Harris Weinstock who made an investigation for the Governor and who recently submitted his report summarized his observations, and the city

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON, June 24—First Lieut. C. W. W. Cullen, medical reserve corps, relieved duty Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Ft. Constitution, N. H., relieve Surgeon A. C. Heffenger.

Capt. J. B. Rose, ordnance department, will make visits specified: One to West Barnstable, Mass., to observe action of guns after battery A, Massachusetts volunteer militia; one to Ft. Greble, R. I., for proof firing pit B, battery Sedgwick; one to Ft. Williams, Maine, for proof firing 12-inch disappearing gun.

Capt. H. C. Williams, first field, artillery to Ft. Sill, Okla., Sept. 15, to take course instruction to Dec. '15.

Second Lieut. F. T. McCabe, Philippine scouts, to San Francisco, thence to Manila Aug. 5.

Orders June 10, as relates to Col. E. E. Dravo, assistant commissary-general, amended to direct him to take station in New York city.

Col. G. F. Chase, inspector-general, relieved from duty as assistant to inspector-general, eastern division, and to this city and report to inspector-general of army for duty in his office.

Maj. W. G. Penfield, ordnance department, will make during July, August and September, not to exceed four visits per month, to works of Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, and not to exceed four visits per month to works of American & British Co., Bridgeport, Conn., to inspect material.

Navy Orders

Rear Admiral R. M. Doyle, commissioned a rear admiral in the navy from June 7, 1912.

Lieut. Commander J. P. J. Ryan, detached the Iowa, wait orders.

Lieut. Commander Gilbert Chase, detached the Vermont, to the Iowa as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Kress, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the navy from April 27, 1912.

Lieuts. (junior grade) S. F. Heim, A. H. Miles, R. L. Montgomery, E. G. Allen and R. F. McConnell, commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) in the navy from June 7, 1912.

Ensigns M. M. Fenner and F. J. Lowry, commissioned ensigns in the navy from March 7, 1912.

Ensign Fitzhugh Green, to the Iowa.

Ensign W. N. Richardson, to the Vermont.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. W. Holt, detached bureau supplies and accounts, to naval station, Key West, Fla. Paymaster Clerk M. E. Mitchell, appointed to receiving ship at Mare island, Cal.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire, South Carolina arrived at Baltimore; Dolphin arrived at New York; Paterson, Ammen, Burrows, Monaghan, Trippe arrived at Newport; Shubrick arrived at Charleston; Culgoe sailed from Havana for Key West; Minnesota sailed from Guantanamo for Philadelphia; Nebraska, Paterson, Ammen, Burrows, Monaghan, Trippe sailed from Bangor for Newport; Maryland sailed from Santiago for Astoria.

Navy Notes

The flag of the commander, fourth division, Atlantic fleet, has been transferred from the Minnesota to the Missouri.

The Fanning was placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on June 21, 1912.

of San Diego sent a representative to present its case.

In addition to the luncheon, the center has established a course of monthly 60 cent dinners, at which labor and wage problems will be debated. The center began its educational work with lectures on the fundamentals of national, state and city government, by authorities who volunteered their service through interest in the work of equipping the new voters. These lectures were given before afternoon and evening audiences, the latter being made up largely of wage-earning women. Groups have been formed for the special study of certain subjects, such as recreation, housing and prison reform, not with the idea of overturning the present apparent wrongs in a day, but for the purpose of studying how to proceed against them.

All Centers Are Active

Similar work, though not on so extensive a scale, is being carried on in each of the centers of the state league. The state board with its trained chairmen of committees, sends out bulletins, speakers and organizers. Its bulletins, arranged by the educational committee, with a woman ex-college professor, Mrs. Dane Coolidge, at the head, include syllabi on citizenship and naturalization; on registration and voting; on the unprotected girl and on parties and party machinery under the primary law. Other syllabi are in course of preparation.

The recent conference, which was the first at which all centers have met since the league's organization, included messages from the centers as follows: "Arousing Interest," from Sacramento; "Country Problems," from Hayward; "Community Opposition," from Emeryville; "Town Improvement," from Los Gatos; "Precinct Work," from Berkeley; "Clean Up Work," from Chico; "Practical Study," from Palo Alto; "Extension Work," from Oakland, and "The Center Idea," from San Francisco.

THREE SCHOOLS IN BROOKLINE GRADUATE 113 PUPILS TODAY

Graduation exercises closing the school year for the Laurence, Pierce and Heath schools take place today at Brookline, those at Laurence and Pierce being held this morning while those at Heath are tonight.

Pierce school exercises included addresses by William L. Snow, headmaster, and George P. Morris, presentation of shields to the school won by the baseball and track teams and music by the pupils. Michael Driscoll, member of the school committee, awarded 71 diplomas.

The program at the Laurence school included the presentation of the class gift to the school by Miss Addie D. Nelson, an address by Harry N. Haven and music by the pupils. Twenty-one diplomas were awarded by Mrs. Edith C. Baker.

Exercises of the Heath school tonight will be opened with an address by the Rev. Lucius H. Bugbee. Twenty-one diplomas will be awarded by Dr. Walter Channing, member of the school committee.

DARROW WANTS PHONE EVIDENCE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Clarence S. Darrow's attorneys started a legal contest Monday to get into the record the stenographic reports of conversations between Mr. Darrow and John R. Harrington, his former chief investigator, which were transmitted by a secreted telephonic device.

The prosecution objected. The conversations, Mr. Harrington testified, were arranged by him to trap Mr. Darrow into admitting that he had been trying to bribe jurors in the trial of John J. and James B. McNamara. The transcript, Mr. Harrington said, did not turn out well.

"I could not make out the sense of it," he testified. "It was unintelligible."

Decision was not given.

BOSTON IMPORTS GAIN

Imports at Boston for the week ending June 21 were \$19,193 more than the corresponding week of last year, and exports were \$139,591 less. Figures for the week as announced yesterday were, imports \$2,210,639, corresponding week, 1911, \$2,191,500; exports \$226,300, corresponding week, 1911, \$1,065,900; exports of leather \$179,031.

NEGRO PREACHERS END SESSION

NEW YORK—The conference of negro ministers of the African M. E. church, which has been in session at the Rush Memorial Zion Church here, ended Monday. The sessions have dealt mainly with the necessity of providing greater educational facilities as the ultimate solution of the negro problem.

SIR GEORGE WHITE PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK—A London message to the New York Herald states that Field Marshal Sir George Stuart White, V. C., Governor of Chelsea Hospital, London's home for veteran soldiers, has passed away. He held the town of Ladysmith against the Boers.

WOMEN AVIATORS TO BE HERE WHEN FLYING BEGINS



MISS HARRIET QUIMBY

Miss Harriet Quimby and Mrs. Blanche Scott, two American women aviators who gained considerable reputations, have sent word that they will be present for the opening of the third annual aviation meeting in Squantum Saturday. Miss Quimby, a few weeks ago flew across the English channel, something, it is said, that no other American has accomplished.

Farnum Fish, the boy aviator, Glenn Martin and Lincoln Beachey and a dozen others will start Saturday morning in the handicap flights of 15 minutes each.

For the afternoon continuous flights are planned from 2 to 6:30 o'clock, and there will be three speed races daily. The management has arranged a popular fee for admission, with three prices for the grand stand, and has set aside space for 5000 automobiles.

COUNCIL TRIMS SEWER FUND AND VOTES TWO LOANS

Mayor Fitzgerald's recommendations for a \$300,000 loan order for sewer construction was defeated by the city council yesterday and, instead, a bill providing for \$100,000 for this work was passed.

Two loan orders were passed and \$162,000 out of the tax levy was appropriated. The orders appropriating sums out of the tax levy were as follows: \$100,000, for bridge repairs; \$20,000, for a memorial to Wendell Phillips; \$14,000 additional, for maintenance in the city hospital department; \$5000 additional, for the July 4 celebration.

The council rejected without prejudice \$15,000 for a gymnasium in ward 8 and \$8000 for a temporary public landing.

An order was passed transferring \$1775 to provide the new quarters for troop B on Irving street.

MALDEN TO SELL OLD FIRE HOUSE

Mayor Farrell of Malden, said today he had asked for bids on the Central fire station property in Main street. The bids are to be opened July 3.

The fire station property is located in Malden square. It contains 6002 square feet of land and is assessed for \$32,350.

The city council will appoint committee to prepare plans for the proposed station in Irving street, about 300 feet west of Malden square, and as soon as the present property is sold the new site will be purchased and the erection of the new station commenced. It is proposed to install motor apparatus in the new building.

MALDEN'S TAXES ARE MADE PUBLIC

Malden's assessors today announced the state and county tax items to go into the tax rate. The total from the state and county amounts to \$186,740 which is a decrease from last year of \$1122. The largest item of increase was \$8500 more than last year while county tax shows a decrease of \$800 and the Charles river basin tax of \$7300.

In addition, Malden will pay \$2658 on the Malden and Everett sewer. This has been sold to Everett and Malden made a profit in the transaction. The items in the tax bills are: State tax \$71,187.50, county \$39,180.35, sewer \$42,546.70, park \$23,315.50, grade crossing \$3772.75, Wellington bridge \$590.76, Charles river basin \$3492.69.

MR. EDISON FLIES PERSONAL FLAG

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Thomas A. Edison never had a coat of arms, but he has a flag, and it was raised on Monday. Mr. Edison chose the colors at the request of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, where the idea of an Edison flag originated. The field of the flag is yellow, with the name Edison worked on it in green.

The flag that was presented to the inventor has two of its letters placed backward, but the copies of the flag will have those errors corrected. A motion picture camera was turned on the brief ceremonies at the works.

GRADUATION CALLS MANY ALUMNI BACK TO THEIR COLLEGES

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth class day exercises were held Monday afternoon in the college yard with one of the largest gatherings in attendance ever known in reunion week. President Nichols had charge of the graduation exercises. James R. Erwin of Chicago gave the address of welcome. The address to the president was by Daniel B. O'Connor of Taunton, Mass.; the address to the chapel by Henry K. Urion of Chicago.

At the Bema, the Sachem oration was given by H. Lyman Ames of North Middleboro, Mass. Thomas L. Brennock of Albany, N. Y., delivered the class oration. The class poem was read by William W. Flint of Concord, N. H., and the class ode by W. Lee White of Stamford, Conn. The address to the old pine was made by Hugh F. Lena of Lawrence, Mass.

EXETER, N. H.—Diplomas were presented to 114 graduates at Exeter Academy Monday. The diploma presentation was made by S. Sidney Smith for the trustees. H. P. Amen, principal of the academy, made a farewell address to the seniors.

New gold medal prizes given by a friend of the school for excellence in debate were awarded to Benjamin E. Carter of Texarkana, Ark.; Rufus F. Scott of Paris, Tex.; Charles A. Trafford, Jr., of Worcester, Mass., and Charles E. Walker, Jr., of Concord, N. H.

The Teschemaker scholarships covering Harvard tuitions were awarded to H. L. P. Keger of Fairfield, Me.; Kenneth E. Fuller of Exeter and William J. Bingham of Lawrence, Mass.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Alumni of Williams in all kinds of fantastic costumes attended the festivities of Monday. The graduating class presented Professor Russell with a cup and the class of 1902 gave Professor Hewitt a silver service. In the evening on the campus the glee clubs gave a concert and the juniors and sophomores contested in speaking.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—In the speaking Monday night for prizes offered by O. S. Alexander of Buffalo, N. Y., 12 students took part. The first prize was won by John E. Dunphy '13, Portland, and second by Paul H. Douglas '13 of Newport, Me.

AMHERST ALUMNI PRIZES AWARDED

AMHERST, Mass.—Members of Amherst College Alumni are here in great numbers to attend the reunion.

The Henry D. Hyde prize exhibition in oratory was held Wednesday afternoon in College hall.

The judges awarded \$100 and a bronze cast of Lincoln to Ordway Tead of Somerville.

The Kellogg prize speaking was held Monday evening.

Prizes of \$50 each were awarded to Sydney D. Chamberlain of Springfield and to Edward A. Van Valkenberg of Greene, N. Y.

BOOKS DONATED FOR FREE LIBRARY

RICHMOND, Va.—Mayor Richardson received recently an offer of the nucleus of the proposed free public library, the establishment of which is now being considered by a committee from the city council, and promptly accepted it. The offer was made by Miss Mary N. Woodridge, East Grace street, who, on behalf of the family of Rev. George Woodridge, will present the city with 200 volumes of standard works, the collection to be known as "The Rev. George Woodridge collection."

PILGRIMS GO TO PROVIDENCE

Members of the Pilgrim Publicity Association went to Providence by special train today to take part in the joint field day of the various advertising clubs of New England at Rocky Point. The committee in charge of the arrangements for the Pilgrims consists of H. W. Curtis, E. D. Kollock, W. E. Anderson, C. J. Swan and J. W. Withington. They will return tonight.

Never Mind When the Mails Close



The Western Union Day Letter.

Fifty words at one and one-half times the price of the regular ten-word telegram. It is a telegram of letter length sent during the day anywhere in the United States.

The Western Union Night Letter.

Fifty words sent by telegram at the price of the regular ten-word telegram. You can make them longer if you wish. Night Letters may be telephoned or handed in any time up to midnight for delivery the following morning anywhere in the United States.

Full Information by Telephone

The Western Union Telegraph Company

PROF. PARKER SAID TO HAVE GAINED TOP OF MT. MCKINLEY

SEATTLE—Professor Herschel Parker and Belmont Browne reached the top of Mt. McKinley April 15, according to a letter received Monday by Mrs. George Browne of Tacoma, Belmont Browne's mother. The letter said that the party had met but little difficulty and would reach Cook inlet on its way out before July 1. An important geographical discovery, a new route to the peak and several new glaciers were reported by Mr. Browne.

The letter was sent out to Fairbanks. It was carried to the inland city by a prospector from Glacier City, a mining camp which Professor Parker visited from the glacier in order to obtain provisions.

Professor Parker left New York in January, and entered on the attack of the summit of Mt. McKinley on practically the same methods that he used on two former expeditions. There are a half-dozen Americans in the party, all experienced in mountain work. Professor Parker and Mr. Browne, the leaders, are members of the American Alpine Club. They were advised by certain fellow-members in this association to take with them some Swiss guides, whose knowledge of snow conditions would help them over the routine difficulties of the ascent. They refused this advice, preferring to make the expedition an all-American affair.

In the summer of 1906 Professor Parker in company with Belmont Browne, Dr. Frederick Cook and R. W. Porter, with Alaskan packers and assistants, explored the base of Mt. McKinley and endeavored to find a way to the summit. Toward the end of the summer, the party broke up, most of the members starting for the coast, but Dr. Cook remaining on the mountain.

In the autumn when Dr. Cook returned to civilization he avowed he had found an easy way to climb the mountain by a glacier. The photograph which he exhibited as a view of the summit of the mountain was identified afterward, so members of the Alpine Club say, as an inferior peak.

MEALS TO COST 35 CENTS A DAY

CINCINNATI—Miss Gertrude Reynolds, the matron of the Schmidlapp Cooperative Club for Girls, says that, with the opening of that club, it will cost the young women only 35 cents a day for their meals and \$1 a week for their lodging. The new club is to be thrown open to working girls of Cincinnati today.

"We insist that it is a home, a real home, and that is the way we are going to run it," said Miss Reynolds.

LOAN OF \$300,000,000 FROM "SIX POWERS" IS REFUSED BY CHINA

NEW YORK—A special despatch from Peking, China, to the New York Herald, states that the Chinese authorities have refused to consider the proposal of the "six powers" bankers embodying the terms worked out by the Paris conference.

The financiers' proposal is that the consortium act as sole bankers for China for five years with a stringent foreign supervision of the expenditure of the loans to be made, amounting to \$300,000,000.

Both the acting premier, Lu Cheng-Siang, and the finance minister, Hsiung Hsi-Ling, declared that the acceptance of such terms would mean not only the overthrow of the ministry but the secession of the southern provinces. The Chinese say that if the bankers insist upon their terms they will look elsewhere for money.

While the bankers did not expect an immediate acceptance of their proposal, they had hoped for a favorable reception. They believe it will be impossible for China to obtain loans of any size through other channels and are confident that the present impasse is only temporary.

There is considerable bitterness of feeling among officials over the government proposal to standardize salaries at \$60 a month in consequence of the poverty of the exchequer, says a Shanghai, China, message to the New York Sun.

BOARD APPROVES CONSIGNEE RULE

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission announced today that it had tentatively approved the revised national car demurrage rules recently adopted by the American Railway Association.

The commission says: "The causes for the refunding of demurrage charges by the carriers have been made in several particulars more liberal for the consignee. When the conditions during the prescribed free time is such as to make it impossible to employ men or teams in loading or unloading, or when it is impossible to place freight in cars or move it from cars without injury to the freight, the free time is extended until a total of 48 hours free from such interference shall have been allowed."

MR. GOMEZ'S DAUGHTERS HERE

BROCKTON, Mass.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Geiler of 3 Tilton avenue are entertaining the Misses Theresa and Martie Gomez, daughters of President Gomez of Cuba.

DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

ADDING AND LISTING MACHINES	ELECTROTYPERS	PAPER DEALERS
<p>Leola C. Chase, 179 Summer St., Boston. Comptograph Adding Machine and Millwrights Calculating Machine.</p>	<p>Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.</p>	<p>Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, Snow Co., 24 India St., Boston, Mass.</p>
ADDRESSING IMITATION TYPE-WRITER LETTERS AND HAND-DISTRIBUTING	ENGRAVING (Steel and Copper Plate)	PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale)
<p>The Boston Mailing Co., 204 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.</p>	<p>McKenzie Engraving Co., 155 Franklin St., Boston.</p>	<p>Bay State Paper Co., 327-335 Summer St., Boston, Mass.</p>
BUILDING CONTRACTORS	GRANITE AND MARBLE POLISHERS' SUPPLIES	PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT
<p>Whitcomb & Kavanagh Co., 4 Beacon St., Boston.</p>	<p>Harrison Supply Co., 5-7 Dorchester Ave., Extension, Boston.</p>	<p>The Arnold Roberts Co., 130 Congress St., Boston, Mass.</p>
BOOKBINDERS	HEATING (Steam and Hot Water)	POWER, HEATING and VENTILATING
<p>EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS Dudley & Hodge, 209 Washington St., Boston, Mass.</p>	<p>Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston.</p>	<p>Cleghorn Co., 54 Battery March St., Boston.</p>
DESK AND OFFICE FURNITURE	INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS	PRINTERS' ROLLERS
<p>W. B. Badger & Co., 125 Portland St., Boston.</p>	<p>Hickley & Woods, 32 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.</p>	<p>Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.</p>
ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING	MILLINERY GOODS	STEEL CASTINGS
<p>Franklin Engraving Co., 200 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.</p>	<p>Millinery Goods, Manufacturers of Trimmed, Un-trimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats, J. F. Steele & Co., 639 Arch St., Phila., Pa.</p>	<p>George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.</p>
	OFFICE EQUIPMENT (Steel Furniture)	WOOL
	<p>The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.</p>	<p>F. N. Graves & Co., 234 Summer St., Boston.</p>

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ARMATURE WINDERS wanted for work on direct current motor armatures; work experienced men need apply. H. F. STURTEVANT CO., Boston, Mass. 1

BACK TENDERS wanted, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

BARBER to take full charge; steady; experienced man; good wages; call on J. R. SMITH, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

BOAT BUILDER, \$1 day, in Dorchester. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted in Vermont; married man preferred; \$45 month, rent and fuel free. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

BOY WANTED (16 or over), capable and willing to work CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO., 1 to 10 Randolph st., Cambridge, Mass. 2

BOYS—Wanted, active, intelligent boys; not afraid to make themselves useful; to learn the wholesale meat business. JOHN H. ALLEN & CO., Harrison st., Boston, Mass. 2

BOYS wanted for shop and cloth room. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

BURGLAR BORING MILL HANDS. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

CARPENTERS wanted for Boston and vicinity; \$3.41 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

CARPENTERS wanted, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

CARPENTERS—Two good carpenters wanted; must be thoroughly experienced; capable workmen. R. E. GLANCY, Walnut St., Boston, Mass. 2

CLOCK MAKERS—We want 2 good workmen familiar with making clock parts. CAMPBELL, 115 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. 2

CLOTH EXAMINER WANTED—First-class man in New England; men must be experienced; call on J. R. SMITH, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

COLEMAKER (brass), \$3; union man; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

COUNTERMAN, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

CYLINDER PRESSFEEDER wanted, \$9.50 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

DRAFTSMAN—Ornamental iron draftsman wanted; must be thoroughly experienced; apply to J. R. SMITH, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

DRESSER—Experienced in cutting, woolen mill, H. CHISHOLM, 50 Atlantic st., Boston, Mass. 2

DRILL HANDS wanted, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

ENDING MACHINE OPERATOR wanted, \$12 and up. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

ENGINEER—First-class, experienced, \$15; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

ENGRAVER wanted, Good steel tool engraver; good permanent position for right man. NORTH BOSTON ENGRAVER, 215 North St., Boston, Mass. 2

EXPERIENCED HOTEL COOK wanted, \$10 per month. Apply 2 Ashburton st., Boston, Mass. 2

FANCY WOOLLEN WEAVERS wanted in North Philadelphia; close work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

FARMHANDS or good wanted, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

FLAT CAMPER wanted in Atlantic room. WOODBURY SHOE CO., Ferry St., Boston, Mass. 2

HAND SCREW MACHINISTS WANTED. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

HANDS—First-class, experienced, \$15; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

HEAD INSPECTOR wanted for clothing house; a man of good character; good wages, training and experience; accurate in judging quality of material; fitness of color; workmanlike; willing to go to any place; position is of major importance and none but high-grade men need apply. C. H. CHISHOLM, 50 Atlantic st., Boston, Mass. 2

HEAVY BORING MILL HANDS, first-class. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

HEEL BREASTERS wanted in South Boston; piece work; fair wages. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

JOB COMPOSITOR wanted in Rhode Island town; good place; fair wages. Call J. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston, Mass. 2

LABORERS, 12. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

LATHE HANDS wanted, first-class. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

LAUNDRY HELP wanted—Washman, extra man, coat ironer, SUPERIOR LAUNDRY CO., 100 Washington st., Cambridge, Mass. 2

MACHINIST (1st class), LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

MAN WANTED, competent to look after house, planer and down machine and 12 men also competent to work on lathe and mill. Apply to J. R. SMITH, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

MEN WANTED (2) to erect electric elevators. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

MILL HELP wanted on woollens; one team; steady work and good pay; two or three families. Apply to J. R. SMITH, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

PORTER—Wanted, capable young man for general jobbing; must be experienced and of neat appearance; wages about \$2.50 day. Apply Monday a. m. to BLAKE, EMERSON & CO., 203 Hanover st., Boston, Mass. 2

PORTER—Wanted, young man with some experience as porter in dry finishing room; new England woollen mill; 8 hours a day; good wages; sweater, mill manager, dept. skilled labor, 530 Atlantic st., Boston, Mass. 2

PORTER'S HELPER—Wanted, young man living at home; must be familiar with work and have some experience. Apply Monday a. m. to J. R. SMITH, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

PLUMBER—Wanted, capable young man for general jobbing; must be experienced and of neat appearance; wages about \$2.50 day. Apply Monday a. m. to BLAKE, EMERSON & CO., 203 Hanover st., Boston, Mass. 2

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PORTER—Wanted, capable young man for general jobbing; must be experienced and of neat appearance; wages about \$2.50 day. Apply Monday a. m. to BLAKE, EMERSON & CO., 203 Hanover st., Boston, Mass. 2

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

RADIAL DRILL and milling machine hands wanted. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

SECOND-CLASS ENGINEER, city job. Apply Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston, Mass. 2

SIATER (with tools) wanted in Malden; \$3.41 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

SODA WATER TANK LINER wanted, experienced lining and soldering steel foundation; 40 hours a week; \$4.00 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

STENOGRAPHER—Young man with good education in shorthand; apply to Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston, Mass. 2

TEAMSTERS, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

TOOL MAKER wanted, B. F. STURTEVANT, 115 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. 2

UPHOLSTERER foreman for new out of city factory; must be thoroughly competent in couch, davenport and overstuffed furniture; call on J. R. SMITH, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

WHEELWRIGHT (carriage) wanted in Canton, Mass. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

WASHMAN with license wanted, MASS. FIELD SANITARY LAUNDRY CO., Mansfield, Mass. 2

WATCHMAN—An American young man wanted as night watchman; permanent position to one competent to fill the position is assured; the applicant must furnish first-class references; call on J. R. SMITH, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

WHEELWRIGHT—Wanted, good workman for carriage and wagon building. SCOTT & TINGLOFF, 70 Beverly st., Boston, Mass. 2

WHEELWORKERS and reel workers wanted; experienced; competent men can find permanent, well-paid employment in factory some. Call on telephone MRS. W. L. LAMBERT, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MAID WANTED—Girl for general housework to go to the beach; apply by letter only. MRS. GEORGE S. ANDERSON, 302 Andover st., Lawrence, Mass. 2

MAID—Competent Protestant girl wanted for general housework where second maid is kept; must be good cook and willing to go to Cohasset. MRS. HATCH, Cohasset, Mass.; tel. Cohasset 18-M. 2

MAID—Cook in Maine; woman cook, man butler or general; references. MISS BAGLEY EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., Boston. 2

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN for general housework; 2 men, ages 50 and 80; pleasant home, on a farm; nice neighbors; references exchanged; good wages. RAY HARRIS PERKINS AGENCY, Tilton, N. H. 2

NURSEMAID or woman to assist in care of two children; family out of town for summer. MRS. C. IDE, 45 Westland st., Boston. 2

NURSEMAID wanted—Capable girl to take care of baby; one living in Winthrop preferred. MRS. H. FEFFER, 36 Cutter st., Winthrop, Mass. 2

OPERATORS, experienced on power sewing machines, wanted for work on ladies' skirts and waists. J. E. FEEDER, 125 Kingston st., 5th floor, Boston. 2

SEAMSTRESS—Young girl (white, Protestant), wanted, who can sew, make and sew. MISS A. BLOUNT, 313 Huntington st., Boston, suite 4. 2

SEWING MAID (Protestant) wanted for 2 months July and August. Cambridge. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Boston. 2

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST (23 years), wanted, rapid and accurate; who is willing to start low; permanent position offered; references; call on J. R. SMITH, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

WATRESS in high class summer board, hotel, near lake, near lake, near lake. HARRIS PERKINS AGENCY, Tilton, N. H. 2

WATRESSES (2), experienced, amply able to do any work; ready for work. CAFE DE PARIS, 12 Haviland st., near Boston, Boston and Massachusetts av., Boston. 2

WATRESS—Ten young women wanted at refined summer hotel for summer; nearly all college people employed. C. M. GORDON, Tufts College, Mass. 2

WATRESSES (2) wanted for all-year-round hotel; must be experienced and of good character; apply at once. HOTEL WINCHESTER, Winsted, Conn. 2

WATRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS (2), thoroughly competent; no experience necessary; distance. MISS BAGLEY EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., Boston. 2

WEAVERS, spinners, card room help, finishing and dyeing; good wages; steady work. LOWELL EMP. AGENCY, 407 Middlesex st., Lowell, Mass. 2

WOMAN TO CLEAN wanted to come daily for half a day or all day three times a week; no fisher required. ELLIE O'NEILL, 26 Fisher st., Newton Highlands, Mass. 2

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted in first-class hotel; good wages; call on J. R. SMITH, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

YOUNG GIRL, grammar school graduate, wanted in the office of a factory; must be experienced; good wages; call on J. R. SMITH, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 2

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NEW UNIT OF POWER IS TO BE SOUGHT AT ENGINEERS INSTITUTE

PORT OF BOSTON

ndie (Br.) Tose, London.
unker Hill, Colberth, New York.
mden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
ty of Rockland, Blair, Bath, Me.
y State, Strout, Portland, Me.
y of Gloucester, Linneken.
ffolk, Hart, Norfolk.
alley Forge, Philadelphia, tg by
nd Neshaminy.

Clear

conia (Br) Irvine, Liverpool vi
wn and Fishguar.
Prince George (Br), McKinnon
h, N S.
rechester, Bond, Norfolk.
antico, Hillary, Philadelphia.
nker Hill, Colberth, New York.
y State, Strout, Portland.
nden, Brown, Bangor.
of Rockland, Blair, Bath.

Sailed
 Sandeville (Nor.), Port Antonio
 Valley Forge, Philadelphia, tw
 esonia, Mahanoy, and Ruth
 E. Richards, Rockland, to to
 B. L. Co. Nos. 1 and 2 to Ne

Mr Daniel Bailey, Sullivan and
tugs; Nellie, Haverhill, two
Co. No. 78, at 6 p. m.; Saturn
Oxford (from Philadelphia)
Aurora, two bgs Devon (from
agus; C. T. Gallagher, and E. L.
two bgs Cas. F. Pritchard
edmont, two bgs Nos. 6 and
H. A. Mathis, Gloucester, two
Mr Arthur James; strs Laconia
verpool, via Queenstown, and
Prince George (Br), Yarmouth
K. S.; Penobscot, Norfolk; Dom
Quantic, Philadelphia; James
New York; Bunker Hill
Memphis, Savannah; tug Stan
New York, with barges S. O. Co.
and 58; str Salvatore of Giorgio
Kingston, via Port Moran

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
NEW YORK, June 25—Strs Mendoza and Naples; City of Atlanta; Vidago, Lisbon; Brazos, Galveston; Vells City, Bristol and Swansea; Colon, Kingston, etc.; Canadian ports. Psd in City Island, Long Island, Portland for New York, N. H., Boston.

EASTWISE TRAFFIC
9 A M—Pd in, str Princ
(Br.) Yarmouth N S.
HAM, June 25—Pd south st
F Mayer, Boston via Portsmouth
with box No 17, and

more, with bgs Nos 17 and 20.
 Portsmouth.
 North tug Eureka, with bge Hav
 Newport News for Boston; st
 Hill, New York.
 ERS FLATS, June 24—In por
 10 from Baltimore, 21 Washing
 SOUTH, June 24—Arrd bge Henr
 Newport News.
 AND, June 24—Arrd, str Gos

ELIZABETHPORT, June 24—Arnd, bg
bbs, Boston for Eastport and S
B, and proceeded; tug Plymouth
son, twg bge C R R of N
ELIZABETHPORT, June 24—Arnd, bg
Elizabethport.
ELIZABETHPORT, June 24—Arnd at Parker
g Nemasket, Elizabethport, tw
g, for Gardiner.
ELIZABETHPORT, June 24—Arnd, tug
Norfolk, twg bgs Strafford and
and proceeded with latter for

AND, June 25—Arnd, str Bel
for Bangor.

US, June 24—Ardd, bg Devon
hia.
f, June 25—Ardd, tug Piedmont
e via Boston, with bgs Nos

**ENGLAND TO
SUMMER MAIL
BOAT SERVICE**

J. Ryan, superintendent of the railway mail service in the island, has completed plans for the additional mail business in the island this summer. Eighty-five of the railway mail clerks have been selected from the eligible list of the civil service and will be employed from now until September at \$800 a year to assist the regular men.

first time there will be an ad-
service by steamboats in New
as follows: From New Bedford
ucket, New Bedford to Block
ath to Boothbay harbor, Me.;
bor to Winter harbor, Me.; Bar-
to Northeast and Southwest and
Me.
service by mail trains for the
has been established from Port
to New York: Fabvan in the

Mountains, to Springfield, Mass.
Me., to Brunswick, Me.; Farm
e., to Brunswick, Me., and La
H., to Alton Bay, N. H.

INN BATHHOUSE OPENS
Mass.—The municipal bath
Saugus river was opened for
Monday. Herbert E. Bayrd
of the municipal council and

owner of public property, took
swim.

Argument Will Be Made for the General Adoption of the "Myrowatt" at Electrical Experts' Session

CONVENTION OPENS

Argument for the introduction of a new unit of power to be known as the "myrowatt" will be presented to the twenty-ninth annual convention of the

“myrowatt” will afford a basis of comparison of all converters of energy, thermal and mechanical, and it is planned to have it international in character.

H. G. Stott and Haylett O'Neill have

prepared the argument for the links which would form a connection between the boiler or producer output, the engine and generator output by the new unit, which is derived from the Greek "myria," meaning 10,000.

The myrowatt is given as equal to 34.550 British thermal units per hour. Comparisons in efficiencies and rates of output with various types of energy converters are given in terms of the "myrowatt."

Electrical engineering is not a profession and its secrets in time will become general knowledge, was a statement made by Gano Dunn, of New York city.

Ralph D. Mershon of New York, president-elect, who will take office this August was introduced to the 500 and more members gathered in the assembly room at the Somerset. Then the meeting divided into parallel sessions on high finance and international relations.

Members and guests of the convention visited the turbine power stations of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and the Boston Elevated Railway Company at South Boston this afternoon. Finishing the inspection at the pier of the Edison company, the "South

Shore" was boarded, and a trip around Boston harbor then taken. The party will land at Rows wharf at 6 p. m., where special cars will convey the party back to the Somerset.

Women guests of the convention took the "South Shore" this morning, for a sail in the harbor, ending at Nantasket.

Members of the convention party will attend the concert at Symphony hall tonight, where the entire floor is reserved for the Institute members.

In his address Mr. Dunn said:
"The man in the street knows something about spark plugs and many women understand the general principles of the telephone. The social status of engineers has emerged from that of mechanics to one nearly as high as that of the clergyman, the physician or the lawyer."

"There has been going on simultaneously with this, however, hardly noticed something else—a vast increase in so-called engineering work by men who are not engineers and at the same time there has been a large drawing off into executive, administrative, industrial, commercial, civic, educational, financial and even legal callings, of men of engineering

"Is this a profession? The answer is no. It is probable that the present great divisions of engineering will be more or less preserved, but it seems certain that

less preserved, but it seems certain that a large mass of knowledge that now is called engineering and forms the basis of many of the engineering specializations will become general knowledge and will be absorbed by the community, partly as a result of the shifting of the center of education and partly through everyday familiarity."

Papers read at the transmission session included these: "Determination of Corona Losses at High Potential," by C. Francis Harding; "Dielectric Strength of Air II," by F. W. Peek, Jr.; "Electric Strength of Air III," by J. B. Whitehead, and "Measurement of Voltage and Current over a Long Artificial Transmission Line at 25, 60 and 420 Cycles

In the electro-chemical session papers were read on "Electrolytic Corrosion of Iron in Street Shills," by A. F. Ganz; "The Electric Furnace," by F. A. J. Fitzgerald; "Simplification of Electrothermal Calculations; the Watt and Thermal Cal," by Carl Hering; "Vases," by W.

R. Whitney; "Metallic Tungsten and Some of Its Applications," by W. D. Coolidge; "Characteristics and Applications of Vibration Galvanometers," by Frank Wenner, and "The Convection and Conduction of Heat in Gases," by Irving Langmuir.

The committee on the organization of

an international electrical congress in San Francisco in 1915 met this afternoon.

KELLEY SCHOOL GRADUATES

The graduation exercises of the Kelley grammar school, Cambridge, were held Monday night in the school hall, 31 receiving diplomas. Of this number

receiving diplomas. Of this number 18 graduated as of February in accordance with the midyear promotion system.

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

WABASH WEAKNESS FEATURE OF THE NEW YORK MARKET

Prices Generally Ease Off
After a Dull Beginning—
Superior Copper Feature
of Local Trading

LONDON IS QUIET

There was little feature worth noting during the first sales on the New York stock exchange this morning. Opening prices were off slightly but prices moved up to about last night's closing level. The market acted very much as it did just prior to the Republican national convention.

It is again a waiting affair. Traders are discussing the outcome of the Democratic national convention at Baltimore more than they are the trend of stocks. Some are inclined to believe that the result of the Democratic convention will have more of a bearing upon securities than the Republican convention.

Local trading was irregular and prices a little lower than yesterday. The copper stocks particularly were inclined to sag off early but recovered later. The market was steady.

The bears sought to depress prices soon after the opening and they succeeded to a considerable extent. Reading opened off $\frac{3}{4}$ at 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ and after improving fractionally dropped to 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ before midday. Distinct weakness developed in the Wabash stocks.

The preferred opened off $\frac{3}{4}$ at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined more than a point. The strength of the bonds and weakness of the stocks was attributed to a report that the bond holders under the reorganization of the company would be in full control of the property and that the burden of the rehabilitation of the system would be shouldered by the stockholders.

Louisville & Nashville opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 158 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined more than a point further. Norfolk & Western opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ and rose more than a point before midday.

On the local exchange Superior made a new high record for the movement. It opened unchanged at 47 and advanced to 48 after which it dropped 2 points. Butte & Superior opened unchanged at 48 and declined a point before midday. Calumet & Arizona was off a point at 75 $\frac{1}{2}$.

LONDON—The securities markets are quiet. Contingent mines is in progress. The allocation of \$25,000,000 to the British sinking fund from the surplus by the chancellor of the exchequer was unexpectedly large and accounts for the jump in consols. Home rails are a dry affair.

American railway shares show hesitancy and a heavy tone. Favorable earnings reported have steadied Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk issues. Foreigners remain quiet.

Further consideration of the annual report has caused another spurt in Hudson Bay. Brazilian traction reflects in buoyancy the reported combine arrangements. Rio Tinto has declined $\frac{1}{4}$ to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$.

THE COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, 5 to 8 points higher: July 11.09@11.20, August 11.28, September 11.35@11.37, October 11.52@11.53, November 11.57, December 11.60, January 11.61@11.62, February 11.65@11.66, May 11.70@11.81.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton fair demand; prices steady. Middlings 6.64d, up 4 points. Sales estimated 8000 bales, receipts none. Futures opened quiet and steady, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ up. At 12:30 p. m. steady, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ up from previous close: July-August 6.42 $\frac{1}{2}$, October-November 6.49 $\frac{1}{2}$, December-January 6.53 $\frac{1}{2}$, January-February 6.56.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Showers tonight or Wednesday, with light variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Probably fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

The pressure is relatively higher in the southern and eastern region and over the Atlantic coast from Maine. No strongly marked low pressure areas appear. Temperatures are nearly normal or slightly above. Heavy rains have occurred in some parts of the Southeast and scattered showers elsewhere.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 51; 12 noon 50; 5 p. m. 50
Average temperature yesterday, 78.7-24.

IN OTHER CITIES
New York 54; Portland, Me. 54; Buffalo 54; Albany 54; Nantucket 54; Philadelphia 54; Washington 54; St. Louis 54; Jacksonville 54; San Francisco 54.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun, rises 7:25; sets 8:23 p. m.
Length of day 13:58

TANK CARS
We lease all steel modern tank cars to shippers of liquid freight. Terms reasonable.
KEITH CAR COMPANY
Western Union Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Best Sugar	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can pf	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Car Pk	59	59	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	59
Am Cities	33	33	33	33
Am Cities pf	72	72	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72
Am Cotton Oil	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am H & L	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Ice	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Lined Oil pf	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Loco	42	42	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	42
Am Smelting	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelting pf	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Steel	35	35	35	35
Am Sugar	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$
M & T	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Writing Pa. pf	36	36	36	36
Anaconda	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchafalaya	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Coast Line	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baldwin Loco	55	55	55	55
Baldwin Loco pf	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chl & W	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt. Ohio pf	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beth Steel	36	36	36	36
Beth Steel pf	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
B R T	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ca Pacific	263	263	263	263
Central Leather	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ches & Ohio	78	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78
Chl & W	17	17	17	17
Chl & W	35	35	35	35
Chl M & St P	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chl & W	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chlno	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col Fuel	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col Southern 1st pf	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Con Gas	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$
Con Products	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denver	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denver pf	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie 1st pf	52	52	52	52
F M & S Co pf	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goldfield	4	4	4	4
General Chemical	147	147	147	147
Gen Electric	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen Motor Co pf	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen Motor	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$
Guggenheim Ex Co	60	60	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60
"Harvester"	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inspiration	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inter-Met	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
Inter-Met pf	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58
Int Paper	16	16	16	16
Int Paper pf	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Pump	26	26	26	26
Kan City Co	25	25	25	25
Kan & Tex	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lehigh Valley	174	174	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	174
L & N	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$
May Company	80	80	80	80
Mex Petroleum Co	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miam	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
M & T	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri Pacific	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nevada Cons	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Biscuit	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Enameling	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Lead	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y Central	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norfolk & Western	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
North American	82	82	82	82
Northern Pacific	120	120	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	120
Ontario Silver	2	2	2	2
Ontario & Western	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pacific Mail	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peoples Gas	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
Philadelphia Co	105	105	105	105
Pitts C & St L	108	108	108	108
Pittsburgh Coal	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pittsburgh Coal pf	91	91	90	91
Pullman	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rail Steel	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rail Steel pf	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	165
Refrigerator	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Republic Steel	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island pf	25	25	25	25
Rock Island A L	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island S & L	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sloss-Shef	100	100	100	100
Southern Pacific	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Railway	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
St L & S F	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tennessee Copper	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Texas Company	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	119	120
Third Avenue	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Steel	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	168
U S Steel pf	59	59	59	59
U S Steel pf	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Steel pf	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Steel pf	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Steel pf	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Uth Copper	63	63	63	63
Valero Chemical	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Walsh	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Washington	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Maryland	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Maryland	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Ex-dividend.

IRON PLANT TO BE REMODELED

PITTSBURGH—It is announced that the old Lindsay-McCutcheon mills on the North Side are to be remodeled and enlarged. This is one of the plants of the Carnegie Steel Company and it had been placed among the properties scheduled for general abandonment, owing to the limited space for operations, and the high cost of purchasing the property necessary to make any improvements. It has been decided, however, that this plant is better located for its purpose than any other site now available, and the Carnegie company is having plans prepared for additions and equipment that will more than double the output of steel hoops and bands, and also for modernizing the plant in every detail.

The plant, which was built in 1882, was first an iron foundry and operated puddling furnaces and muck bar mills. The plans being worked out will increase its output from 110,000 tons to about 200,000 tons. Between \$300,000 and \$500,000 will be expended for new engines and the necessary cranes for handling the increased production. The plant in the future will be confined exclusively to the rolling of hoops, bands and cotton ties.

KANSAS CITY IS OPTIMISTIC OVER GRAIN PROSPECTS

KANSAS CITY—Wheat harvesting has been completed in Texas. It is general in Oklahoma and just beginning in Kansas. Harvesting will start in Nebraska about July 1. Record wheat receipts are expected at Kansas City for the next crop year, which begins July 1. Oklahoma and Kansas are expected to rush new wheat to market, as many growers in these states have debts to liquidate. Oklahoma has already made liberal sales to cash houses here.

Memberships in Kansas City Board of Trade have advanced to \$3050, the highest price in several years, which emphasizes optimism over grain business here.

Implement dealers report demand for wheat harvesting tools from southwestern states improved over last year. Sales of threshing machines by International Harvester and other companies are not showing large gains over 1911, however, as the wheat crop is spotted, a condition which stimulates the movement of old threshing outfits over a wide territory.

Some old threshing outfits are being moved to Kansas from districts in Missouri, where wheat failed. One Kansas City house handling threshing machines exclusively, says Kansas buyers are more conservative than in 10 years. Threshing machines, including engines, cost from \$2000 to \$3500.

Prospect for oats, corn and forage crops are generally bright. There has been more replanting of corn than usual, and some complaints of insects are heard, but so far as weather conditions are concerned, the situation could hardly be improved. More forage feeds will be produced than ever before.

Hay never promised better, the first cutting of alfalfa having yielded average of one eighth to one fourth ton per acre more than last year. Some farmers are expecting four cuttings of alfalfa this year, which will mean a revenue of at least \$40 an acre.

Shortage of live stock is becoming more serious. Cattle are selling at the highest level in the history of this market.

Aggregate receipts of all livestock to the Kansas City market since Jan. 1 aggregate 48,290 cars, a decrease of 11,437 cars from corresponding period of 1911. Livestock shipments from this market for the year to date are about 11,500 cars, a decrease of 2000 cars from last year.

CHANGES ON THE TOLEDO TERMINAL

DETROIT—Henry B. Ledyard, chairman of the Michigan Central, D. C. Moon and E. J. Chamberlain have been elected directors of Toledo Terminal railroad. Mr. Moon succeeds C. E. Schaff, former operating vice-president of Michigan Central lines west of Buffalo, and Mr. Chamberlain is the new president of Grand Trunk, succeeding the late Charles M. Hays.

Executive committee will consist of A. B. Ledyard, president; William Catter, president of Pere Marquette, vice-president; J. J. Turner of the Pennsylvania, D. C. Moon, J. L. Cramer, vice-president of the Pere Marquette, auditor, and J. E. Griffith treasurer.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY			
May			Increase
Gross earnings	\$1,870,027		\$9,213,095
Net earnings	373,440		773,752
Deficit	202,534		818,201
Receipts	26,700,934		337,026
Net earnings	11,046,157		439,009
Operating expenses	4,954,245		1,818,871
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN			
Third week June	\$154,000		\$8,000
From July 1—	9,980,206		1,077,445
PACIFIC			
Third week June	\$2,510,000		\$445,000
From July 1—	19,335,723		1,635,025
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH			
Third week June	\$228,408		337,025
From July 1—	1,688,498		356,293
ATCHISON			
May			Increase
Gross earnings	\$9,213,095		\$430,038
Operating expenses	5,783,352		250,341
Net earnings	3,430,342		181,696
Operating expenses	3,430,342		90,221
Net earnings	3,000,822		60,221
From July 1—	99,063,949		1,404,065
Operating expenses	65,741,272		308,826
Net earnings	33,342,675		388,872
Operating expenses	33,342,675		150,000
Net earnings	29,437,081		1,252,367
* Decrease			

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

SATISFACTORY SHOE BUSINESS IN FACE OF HIGHER PRICES

Buyers Still Reluctant to Accept Present Figures and Situation Is Somewhat Mixed — Leather Market Reports Irregular Trade

The majority of the traveling men have returned from their trips and are now awaiting the coming of the buyers, a few of which are already here. Reports which the salesmen bring back are fully as encouraging as might have been expected considering the sustained advance of leather prices, a corresponding firmness of values in all grades of shoes, and the general disturbing influence incident to a presidential struggle.

A conservative analysis of these reports with the volume of samples sold and actual business obtained leads to the conclusion that the fear of something unexpected may occur to unsettle prices is the only barrier to a good run of trade.

The buyers have been exceedingly reluctant to allow that the new price lists are justified by real and not speculative conditions, but the firmness of prices for shoe commodities of all kinds has run into this season without a sign of weakening has had a convincing effect that the new prices only kept pace with leather values.

The extra cost of a new stock of shoes is not all that the wholesalers are to consider, for with it comes the general disarrangement of long established prices and the uncertainty that a new list may lack popular favor or coincide with that of others and a loss of business result thereby.

From this viewpoint the situation of the buyers can be seen as being far from an easy one, therefore the expected shopping about the market for new sources of supply will doubtless be experienced.

The activities of the season have begun and there is not the slightest sign of a falling leather market. Conditions indicate continued firmness with a possibility of an advance on grades subject to a lively demand. As a matter of fact the moderate call for leather has been the prime cause for the stationary prices which have been so noticeable for the last few months.

Manufacturers of men's fine shoes report the present receipt of orders small, but on a par with those of former midsummer weeks. There are a few orders booked for future shipment and a reserve list is already started. The styles seem almost fixtures, the passing away of the high toe and high heel being about the only radical changes. Medium priced stylish footwear so clearly resembles the better grade that several buyers have substituted from these lines, which may or may not work to their advantage. However, the temptation is great when competition is so keen. While prices on these two grades have not been changed for some time they are strongly held.

Reports concerning heavy shoes for workmen are somewhat at variance, some factories being very busy, yet there is more doing than for some time and it is known that many of these plants are having a better business than proprietors wish to acknowledge.

Preference is shown for soft leathers and as this feature has been introduced into split leather, many shoes are being made from it. Prices are well maintained at advances ranging from 10 cents to 25 cents per pair with no guarantees even at top figures.

Men's slipper factories have become busy now and from now until December 1 activity will be the rule. The orders are not as large as the jobbers usually place, therefore many duplicates are expected. Prices have remained about the same but the quality has been changed which makes the difference the manufacturers require. Warm goods have had a good run of trade and even now the factories are worked to capacity limits and with three months yet to hear from.

Lynn manufacturers of ladies' footwear are fairly busy considering the season. More case orders have been received this month than usually come to hand in June. The labor situation is not at all assuring and considerable trouble has already occurred. Unexpected demands after cancellations have been partly made place manufacturers in an unsatisfactory position and reports show that they will be firmly opposed. The road men have done finely and if labor troubles are disposed of there will be work enough for shoemakers from now until spring.

Misses' and children's shoes are having a better trade and while only a few of the factories are running full all are feeling the effects of improving conditions.

The leather market reports are irregular regarding volume of business, a week's sales showing noticeable variations. The past week was only an ordinary one, a holiday and a short Saturday limiting the opportunities to four and one half days.

Hemlock sole leather sales were below normal, though a few averaging over 10,000 sides were included. The foreign business was comparatively small, one large exporter stating that his cable orders just exceeded 15,000 sides. However, prices are very firm, and no trading offers inside of present prices are favorably considered.

Union sole leather trading was similar to red leather, and the week closed a sales account of medium transactions. Sole cutters were in the market daily, and bought when anything of a bargain character offered. Receipts are still below normal, and dealers have no doubt that the trade will take all that comes at top prices.

June hides were quoted at 17½¢, which gives little hope of lower prices. Extra choice backs have sold at 37¢, although good leather can be purchased at 36¢, and less desirable as low as 33¢. Oak sole leather had a week of much activity, and it was reported that one manufacturer gave an order for a large number of backs. Prices are very strong at 40 to 42 cents.

The split market is very firm for any quality and finish. Blacks are in good demand, and the shoe salesmen reported a better trade for split shoes than for several years.

Flexible splits are sold ahead of the receipts, and the ooze finish output is none too large to meet the call as promptly as desired.

Calf skins are moving slowly on account of the high prices, and many are using a fine chrome side upper leather when possible, but chrome sides are now too high for some and many former buyers look among other grades for a substitute. Both markets hold present prices firmly. Patent side leather is not having an active domestic trade, but this is partly offset by a fair foreign demand, consequently prices are easy.

Patent calf has a steady call and the volume of trading can be reckoned upon with considerable accuracy. Although stocks are low, prices show no change.

There is a much better feeling among the glazed kid manufacturers. Shoe buyers are placing more kid shoes in their lines each season and the sample orders show a considerable increase over last season. A rapid recovery of the glazed kid business is apt to occur at any time. Then prices for kid will take an upward turn.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, June 23)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—M. Strauss of The Bootery, Essex.
Baltimore—Moses Daniels of R. Jandorf & Co., Adams.
Baltimore, Md.—G. B. Clay of Clay Gunell Co., U. S.
Charlotte, N. C.—W. R. Foreman of Foreman Shoe Co., U. S.
Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Guthrie, Carpenter & Telling, 108 Essex st.
Chicago, Ill.—P. Hartway of J. P. Hartway Shoe Company, U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—D. W. Doremus of H. C. Doremus Co., 135 Lincoln st.
Cincinnati, O.—C. Longini of Mann & Longini, Lenox.
Cincinnati—Mr. Norton of Forward Shoe Co., Cincinnati.
Cincinnati—John Gates of John Gates & Co., Adams.
Dubuque, Ia.—W. H. Landschulz of Landschulz, Allen Shoe Company, U. S.
El Paso, Tex.—Charles Schultz of Guarantee Shoe Company, Essex.
Havana, Cuba—J. M. Otero of J. S. Otero & Co., U. S.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Morris Cohn of Cohn, Goldwater & Co., Essex.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Emil Olcovich of Mammoth Shoe Co., Essex.
Manila, P. I.—R. A. McGrath of Little Bros. Shoe Co., Adams.
Milwaukee, Wis.—G. F. Burroughs of Bradley & Metcalf Co., Essex.
Omaha, Neb.—A. T. Austin of American Hand Sewed Shoe Co., U. S.
Petersburg, Va.—Aug. Wright and W. A. Ruff of Aug. Wright Shoe Co., U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—P. Register of Little Bros. Shoe Co., Adams.
Richmond, Va.—Harris Coleman of Winko, Ellis & Crump, Parker.
San Antonio, Tex.—B. W. Welber of Guarantee Shoe Company, Essex.
San Francisco, Cal.—C. Williams of Williams Martin & Co., Tour.
Scranton, Pa.—J. M. Tenko of Tenko Shoe Co., U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—George E. Lane of Pittman Boot & Shoe Co., Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—Mr. Felsing of Felsing Boot & Shoe Co., 135 Lincoln st.
St. Louis, Mo.—I. Hamburger of Hamburger Bros., Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe Company, Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—Stanley Wass and J. H. Koble of Robles Wass Shoe Co., 110 Lincoln st., rm. 3.

LEATHER BUYERS

Bristol, Eng.—Peter S. Allison of Davis & Co., Ltd., Tour.
Bristol, Eng.—Thomas Davies of Davies Ltd., Northwestern Leather Co., 12 South.
Richmond, Me.—George Hawkes of Richmond Shoe Co., 46 Lincoln st.

CONDITIONS AT NEW BEDFORD

Sharp as is the contrast that the present mill conditions and prospects of New Bedford make with those of Fall River and the other coe goods manufacturing centers of New England, there is still a sharper contrast within New Bedford itself between the cloth manufacturing and yarn spinning mills.

Although the cloth manufacturing concerns of New Bedford are still restricting production on the average from 33 1-3 per cent down to 20 per cent as is the case with the big Dartmouth mills, yarn mills of the city are practically one and all running full, and several day and night. The Quisset, Holmes, Nonquitt and Sharp are all running full and the first three are also understood to be operating their carding rooms at night.

In this connection it is at least worth noting that there are also a few exceptions to the general rule of dulness among the plants making standard lines of fancy and fine goods. The New Bedford, which has just declared an initial dividend on its preferred stock, is running full, as is the Taber. It is understood that these two along with the Soule are not only breaking even on operations but were actually able to show better results in dollars and cents in the last quarter than in the previous quarter.

UNITED FRUIT'S DEBENTURE BOND POSITION STRONG

Earnings of Company Twenty Times Fixed Charges — Sinking Fund Provision Another Feature

FUTURE FINANCING

Cases are rare where an industrial corporation's earnings are equal to 20 times interest requirements on its funded debt. Average earnings of the United Fruit Co. for the past three fiscal years have been in that proportion to its fixed charges. In pleasant contrast to some conspicuous examples in the industrial group, the fruit company is not mortgaged up to the hilt; in fact, it is not mortgaged at all, but has outstanding about \$9,210,000 debentures. This relatively small debt leaves a wide leeway for future financing in this direction if that course were deemed expedient.

Commencing with the fiscal year 1909, 01 United Fruit has sold \$13,850,000 bonds for various purposes, including retirement of floating debt and construction of steamships as follows: 5 per cent 10-year convertibles, \$4,000,000; 5 per cent serial debentures 1918, \$1,000,000; 4½ per cent sinking fund debentures 1923, \$4,250,000; 4½ per cent sinking fund debentures 1925, \$4,000,000.

Of the foregoing the \$4,000,000 convertibles have either been exchanged for stock, canceled by the sinking fund or redeemed and \$640,000 of the debentures of 1918 paid off, leaving \$9,210,000 in the hands of the public which next year will require interest and sinking fund charges of about \$500,000. Average earnings of the company available for interest for the past three full years were \$5,326,655.

Another unusual feature of the United Fruit debenture issues is the strong sinking fund provision. Payment annually of 10 per cent of the total issue is required on this account, sufficient to retire all the debentures by majority. Sinking fund on the 4½s of 1923 begins to operate in 1914 and on the 4½s of 1925 in 1916. The 5s of 1918 carry serial maturities, \$160,000 annually.

There is no probability of placing a large mortgage debt ahead of these debentures, thereby depreciating their value. In the event of the creation of a mortgage upon property to secure any of the company's obligations, the debentures are entitled to the benefit of the security which the mortgage affords.

Taken all in all, United Fruit debentures are unique examples of industrial "promises to pay." The stringent safeguards by which they are encircled, combined with the large actual and relative earning power, give them a market value higher than many good industrial first mortgage bonds. They sell on about a 4.00 per cent basis.

DIVIDENDS

The Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 1.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record July 31.

The directors of the State National Bank have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record today.

The directors of the Androscoggin Mills have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its common stock, payable July 2 to holders of record July 8.

The Canadian Consolidated Felt Company, Ltd., has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 2 to holders of record June 19.

Fifth Avenue Bank, New York, has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 25 per cent and extra dividend of 125 per cent. At this time last year an extra dividend of 135 per cent was declared and two years ago 130 per cent.

Loose-Wiles Bleuet Company declared a first and special dividend of 1½ per cent on second preferred, payable Aug. 1; books close July 20, reopen Aug. 2. Company also declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on first preferred, payable July 1; books close June 26, reopen July 2.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

	1912	1911
Exchanges	\$27,006,754	\$24,946,700
Balances	1,512,780	1,432,245

The United States subtreasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$55,945.

UNITED STATES STEEL

CHICAGO—Officials of the local subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation report that the mills are now being operated at about 96 per cent of capacity.

WHY TELEPHONE'S COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS SOLD OFF

The American Telephone 4 per cent collateral trust bonds have hung persistently around 90-91. Three years ago they sold at 96, but at that time there were \$25,000,000 less outstanding. The strongest obligation of the big telephone company, at present prices they sell to yield 4.80 per cent.

The present situation with respect to these collateral trusts is undoubtedly a reflection of the inexorable law of supply and demand. There is a large amount outstanding—\$78,000,000—and naturally it takes time for an issue of these proportions to settle. As the remaining portion of the \$150,000,000 convertible bond issue is rapidly being converted into stock, the collateral trusts will not be improvable, within the near future, be the sole bonded debt of the company. It is one of the most widely distributed of public service issues. Insurance companies, savings banks particularly in Massachusetts, trustees and individuals—each investment class holds these bonds in respectable blocks.

American Telephone may issue further bonds under the indenture up to 75 per cent of the actual value of collateral, and may change the collateral from time to time. The actual and not par value, however, governs in such additions and substitutions, a factor which belies the impression prevalent in some quarters that the collateral security is being depreciated through issue of bonds of subsidiaries whose stocks are deposited under the indenture.

As a matter of fact, the company has adopted the policy of maintaining a liberal excess of collateral. Thus last winter in connection with the listing upon the New York stock exchange of \$5,000,000 additional bonds, the company reported the value of trust property, ascertained in accordance with the terms of the indenture, as \$118,328,052, or an excess of collateral amounting to \$14,328,052. In other words, nearly \$9,000,000 might have been issued without adding to the collateral.

Telephone collaterals are favorite investment of Massachusetts savings banks because they yield considerably more than the general run of "savings banks" bonds. It is a significant fact that, as disclosed by the bank commissioner's latest report, the banks held about \$12,000,000 of these bonds. They are permitted to make such investments only to the extent of 2 per cent of deposits, which were about \$800,000,000. This means that they have bought American Telephone collaterals up to 75 per cent of the limit.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is without change or new feature. Dealers continue to report the market quiet, with 47½¢ ex-yard the ruling quotation.

Rosin—Business continues of limited volume, with the demand chiefly for jobbing quantities and revised quotations show slight concessions from previous figures for most grades. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$6.45, Gen. Sam E. \$6.60, grad. 1 B. \$6.70, D. \$7.00, E. \$7.30, F. \$7.75, G. \$7.75, H. \$7.80, K. \$7.85, M. \$8.00, N. \$8.15, W. \$8.20, WW \$8.25.

Far and pitch.—Quiet markets are noted, with quotations unchanged at \$5.50@5.75 for tar and \$4.425 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 44½¢, sales 119, receipts 1298, exports 142, stock 33,579, rosin firm, sales 2024, receipts 3545, exports 1987, stock 87,854. Prices: WW \$7.55, WG \$7.40@7.52½, N. \$7.40@7.45, M. \$7.30@7.40, K. \$7.25, J. \$7.20@7.30, H. \$7.20@7.25, G. \$7.20@7.25, F. \$7.20@7.25, E. \$6.75@6.90, D. \$6.35@6.55, B. \$5.85@6.25.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, easy at \$5.85. Spirits machine firm at 43½¢. Turpentine firm at \$2, hard \$3.25, soft \$4.75, virgin \$4.75.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits 35s, rosin common 16s 6d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 34s 6d. American standard quiet at 16s 3d. Rosin American, fine quiet at 19s 6d.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Tokio cable says East Asia Industrial Company agreed to take up \$25,000,000 loan on Kinigi railway.

Thomas P. Fowler will resign as president of New York, Ontario & Western to become chairman of directors.

Because of prevailing low money rates movement has been started by banks in New York state holding deposits of state funds to secure a reduction from 3 per cent to 2 per cent in rate of interest paid on such funds.

A merger of Pinal Oil Company and Dome Oil Company, two of the active producers of the Santa Maria field, Cal., each owning an extensive area of proven territory, has been effected. This is a \$5,000,000 merger, and ranks as one of the year's most important developments in the oil industry.

MORTON QUILTS LIGHT PLANT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Albert B. Morton, for five years manager of the light plant, has sent his resignation to the commissioners from Detroit, where he is visiting.

RENEWED DEMAND FOR EQUIPMENT IS ANTICIPATED

Has Been Slight Slowing Up Since First of Month, but Greater Business Is Looked for in Near Future

SOME BIG ORDERS

NEW YORK—Since the first of June there has been a falling off in car and locomotive orders. This is partly due to active buying of equipment since last fall, and partly to political agitation. It is slated by competent equipment men that as soon as the latter condition is cleared up there will be a revival of buying by railroads, which have by no means ordered enough new equipment to take care of the increase in business expected this year, or to keep up replacements. Prices for cars are low at present. Although there have been close to 80,000 cars bought thus far in 1912 there have been a number of companies after these orders and competition has been and is as keen as present as it was at the last of 1911, when few equipment companies had enough business on their books to keep them running for more than two months.

For the first half of June roads ordered about 3500 cars and about 100 locomotives. This is at the monthly rate of February which saw only 7000 cars bought. For the first five months of the year, however, about 80,000 cars were ordered, or at the rate of about 162,000 annually. This compares with 115,800 in 1911, and 145,000 in 1910. The last big year in equipment buying was in 1906, when 313,500 cars were bought. For the year previous, however, even this figure was eclipsed, for 1905 showed 344,700 cars sold by equipment companies. Since 1906, however, there has been a falling off in orders, and as it is figured that a normal year should show 190,000 to 200,000 cars bought, 1912, it is expected, will show at least that many, and probably more, on account of extensions made in the last several years during which time few cars were bought to replace worn out ones.

The following table gives approximate number of cars bought each month from January till June of this year. Of course there was a number of car orders placed and never made public, so that these figures may be even lower than actual total: January 13,000, February 6,000, March 13,000, April 11,000, May 31,000, total 74,000.

It is figured that June will see about 7000 cars bought, if the first half of the month can be taken as a basis upon which to judge. With political matters out of the way, however, it may mean that this figure will be enlarged somewhat.

There have been some good orders placed this year, including those of Atchison for 3925 cars, Illinois Central for 2500, Central Railroad of New Jersey for 1500, Harriman lines 8496, Frisco 7000, Louisville & Nashville 1200, Canadian Pacific 6000 and a number for 1000 cars or under.

Inquiries now are less than for some time. The largest of these is that of Boston & Maine for 3700 cars of all classes; Philadelphia & Reading wants 1000 freight cars, Chicago & Northwestern 1000, Boston & Albany 1000 and American Refrigerator Transit Company 1000 refrigerators.

Canadian equipment companies are finding themselves, loaded with orders, the United States mills getting the overflow. Canadian Pacific is having 14,000 made by Canadian and United States builders, the Grand Trunk 2500, and Canadian Northern has 2000 under construction by mills across the border.

With the keen competition in the car market at present prices are suffering and while equipment concerns are having their works filled and running double turn, profits are not proportionately large. Several well known car building concerns will issue annual reports within the next few weeks, and it is not expected that they will show increased profits over last year, if as good. With the advancing prices for plates, however, better prices for cars should come this year, this, of course, insuring a higher margin of profits to the equipment makers.

CLAY PRODUCTS COMPANY FORMED

Albany Clay Products Company has been incorporated under Massachusetts laws, with authorized capital of \$800,000, divided equally into preferred and common stocks of a par value of \$100. The preferred stock is a 7 per cent cumulative issue.

The company's plants will be located in Albany and offices in Boston. The incorporators are F. H. Swift, New Bedford; J. B. Duchemin, L. Howland, W. J. Kelley, C. B. Earle and A. N. Rice, all of Boston; G. D. Elwell, Albany; J. G. Ketchum, New York, and T. L. Pomeroy, New York.

ROCK ISLAND CROP REPORT

CHICAGO—According to the weekly report of the Rock Island wheat harvesting is well under way in the southern and central part of Kansas, and should commence in the northern portion this week. An estimate is made of 95,000,000 bushels for the state.

WESTERN RAILWAY TRAFFIC CONTINUES STEADY IN VOLUME

Officials Say They See Indications of General Betterment Ahead as Crop Prospects Are Encouraging—More Labor Is Finding Employment

CHICAGO—Traffic on the western railroads showed no particular change during the past week, moving along in about an even volume with that of a year ago. In some instances the loadings have been a little heavier. Officials of the roads are rather enthusiastic over the outlook and believe they see signs of general betterment ahead. The crops have improved rapidly with the recent rains and this has created more confidence among the agricultural interests, interior merchants and traffic officials. The buying of commodities has been on a larger scale than for some time and everything points to a continuance for several weeks at least. There is still some hesitancy occasioned by the political situation.

Banking interests are looking for conditions to improve slowly and point to the fundamental for basic conditions as being particularly sound at this time. They say that the railroads are now buying heavily of vast quantities of commodities, especially of iron and steel. They also say that there are indications of a slow growth in the volume of business being transacted by the various important industries of the country. Money rates are easy and the call for funds is not what might be called brisk, still some of the larger western banks are pretty comfortably loaned up. The time is rapidly approaching when the West will have a greater use for funds and this will help the monetary situation.

The investment market is dull at the moment, being affected peculiarly by the present political situation. Offerings of securities are being withheld for the time being, leaving the market funds to be used in the direction of extraordinary business expansion. There is a quite general feeling, however, that the beginning of better times has started and that the present activity of the iron and steel trade is a good reflection of the betterment going on in various parts of the West. More labor is finding employment on account of the increased business both on the part of the railroads, the car builders and the steel industry, as well as the building trade.

The principal features of interest in the latter trade were the buying on the part of the railroads and a slight betterment in the demand for pig iron. It is the consensus of opinion that there

has been considerable quiet buying of the latter and that conditions indicate that many melters are not as well covered for early requirements as was forecasted some time ago.

The markets for billets is firm and is characterized by the continued scarcity of that product. A similar condition manifests itself in the merchant bar trade. In structural material there is considerable new business pending, although during the past week a comparatively small amount of tonnage was contracted for. The railroads, however, are buying heavily of finished products and this is expected to continue unless prices make such action on the part of the railroads prohibitive, as there is a tendency toward firmness in most kinds of products. The roads have been liberal buyers of plates and increased activity on the part of the car builders has resulted in a general stiffening of prices. The demand for wire still improves.

The general dry goods trade is active and at Chicago there were 10 times as many buyers as a year ago, but this was accounted for by the convention, which made the situation there somewhat abnormal, but the fact that goods were sold, reflected the strong feeling of confidence existing and the small stocks in the interior. The clothing and shoe trades as well as the wholesale grocery business were also similarly active. Collections were reported only fair and this was considered about the only unfavorable feature of the trade situation.

Officials of railroads operating eastward from Chicago and St. Louis reported a steady volume of tonnage, both as compared with the preceding week and the same week last year. There was no particular feature to the tonnage, being of a diversified character. In spite of the fact that the lake lines are competing, the all-rail lines are holding even with the same period a year ago, although last week they were slightly under in some classifications. The car situation is good, although the labor difficulties have not been adjusted as satisfactorily as some of the officials would like to see them. Westbound tonnage is a little under that of the same time a year ago, although there is a good movement of merchandise from the East. No change is reported on the southern roads, although at this time of the year there is a tendency for business to become lighter.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY HAS A NORMAL PERIOD

NEW YORK—American Cotton Oil's fiscal year has still two months to run. Earnings so far neither justify enthusiasm nor warrant pessimism. In short, the company is enjoying a thoroughly normal year, which should enable it to show something like 4 per cent or 5 per cent on its common stock. Five per cent earned on the common would mean in round figures a balance available for that issue of \$1,000,000, which would make a very good showing in comparison with a deficit of \$252,105 shown last year after payment of preferred dividends.

Outlook for some return to common stockholders this year is good. Such a statement is of course conditioned on the company's showing up as well for the 12 months as indicated by the returns of nine months, and upon a continuation of the policy of the past of making distributions on the common stock in years showing a substantial balance after expenses, charges and preferred dividend requirements.

Although Cotton Oil's 1910-11 year showed a deficit of \$758,032 after preferred and common dividends, working capital stood at \$10,582,892, an increase of \$3,350,230. The gain came from the issue of \$5,000,000 debenture bonds, making \$10,000,000 the total of bonds outstanding. Consequently the interest charges this year will show a gain of \$225,000 over the 1909-10 charges of \$225,000. Last year bond interest called for \$340,278.

Average price of cotton seed this year has been close to \$20 a ton, compared with \$30 a ton in 1910-11. The company's report indicates that the area of cotton planted this year will be within 1 per cent of last year's acreage, and as the American makes its big money in years of large cotton crops, with consequent low seed prices, the outlook for 1912-13 from the point of view of raw material supplies is satisfactory.

At present the company is "between seasons," having obtained its quota of last year's seed and there being no 1912 seed yet on the market. Demand for finished goods is somewhat dull, but margin of profits on business done is satisfactory.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY

CHICAGO—A director of the National Carbon Company is authority for the statement that earnings are now at the rate of about 15 per cent on the common stock. The full 6 per cent dividend for the current year was earned in the first five months.

STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table given below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), we compute what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York. The excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted as half of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess or actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserves in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against government deposits. The table follows:

	Legal	Actual
	June 22	June 15
Union	20.2%	25.3%

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

NEW REFORM BILL
SPRINGS SURPRISE ON
FRENCH CHAMBER

M. Poincare Withdraws His
First Measure and Says
That Cabinet Will Resign
if Substitute Is Rejected

FEELING IS KEEN

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The debate in the Chamber on the reform bill has led to a sensational denouement, viz. the immediate withdrawal of the present bill accompanied by the remarkable statement of the premier to the effect that the government had decided to bring in immediately a new bill which must be passed before July 14 next, or the cabinet over which he presided would hand over to others the duty of directing the destinies of the country. A statement such as this from the prime minister is somewhat of an innovation in French political procedure.

Electoral reform is admittedly acknowledged on all hands to be the question of the highest import which the present Parliament is called upon to solve. It is in fact the most significant question in French domestic politics that has been raised for many years, and all future reform in the country is said to depend more or less upon it. The last parliamentary elections were practically fought on this very question and the result was an unquestionable pronouncement by the country in its favor.

During the last 12 months the matter has been continuously engrossing the attention of the various parliamentary groups and innumerable devices have been brought forward with a view to obstructing the bill or to trying to get some partisan clauses accepted. The attacks have been pushed to such extremes that the principle involved in the bill, as originally presented to the country, has been so entirely changed as to reduce the measure to one of complete futility.

Surprise Is Sprung

It was in reply to M. Breton who was continuing a method of opposition that has been too long permitted in the Chamber and the real object of which has been to maintain the existing system of electoral representation, that M. Poincare launched his thunderbolt.

He began by giving a sharp and clear explanation of the situation, stating that the time had now arrived when the government must intervene. The premier recalled to the Chamber that on their first appearance as a cabinet he had stated that they regarded the electoral-reform question as one of the greatest importance and one which must be settled by the present government; that the bill now before the Chamber, which was the outcome of the deliberations of the committee on universal suffrage, was far too complex and that it raised serious questions which the committee themselves recognized but which they had not dealt with or even tried to, and that the time was now ripe for the government itself to handle the question.

Amidst a tense silence M. Poincare stated that the government would introduce a bill framed to meet the ideas of the Republican majority, including its various groups, and that they would invite the Republican party as a whole either to follow them in passing this bill or to throw out the present government.

Speaking with an emphasis that was received with great emotion throughout the Chamber, he added that the whole of the cabinet were absolutely united on this question, which they one and all regarded as of the highest importance in the destiny of the republic; that it was no secret to any that before the present cabinet was formed its different members held varying views as to the manner of solving this serious problem but that they had made concessions all round to each other and in doing this had set an example to the Republican party which he hoped would be followed.

New Bill Forecasted

M. Poincare then proceeded to outline the main principles of this new bill prefacing his remarks by the statement that the Republican party was powerful and generous enough to accord justice to their opponents. He said that the new bill would be based on the principle already voted upon in the Chamber which was the system of a voting ticket which includes representation of minorities and that to settle this representation they would be asked to confirm the vote already given in the Chamber upon the electoral quotient, to be calculated upon the number of voters. This would, he said, tend to discourage abstentions and not to augment unnecessarily the surplus of voters (les restes). This, he added, was the first and vital condition of the new bill.

To avoid what must be considered an inequality or unfairness to certain parties in applying the electoral quotient in the present electoral divisions, and in order to enable a system to be established that would be more simple

ANCIENT BUILDING IS NOW RESTORED



(Reproduced by permission)

The historical Rathaus of Brandenburg, in front of which is statue of Friedrich VI.

EXPORTS OF COAL
INCREASED IN 1911

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—According to returns just issued the total exports of coal from the United Kingdom in 1911 amounted to 64,599,266 tons, compared with 62,085,478 in 1910. Cardiff headed the list of coal exporting ports with 16,127,777 tons, Newcastle and Shields coming next with 12,498,066 tons.

The shipments of coal coastwise amounted to 22,005,921 tons in 1911 as compared with 21,676,715 in 1910. Shipments of bunker coal during 1911 for foreign voyages amounted to 19,264,189 tons, and for coastwise voyages 2,431,923 tons.

YACHTS FOR KIEL LISTED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The list of entries for the Kiel regatta has been issued. There will be 127 yachts, 77 of which belong to German owners. The remainder belong to foreign countries as follows: From Great Britain 17, from Spain 7, from Norway 5, 4 each from France, Russia, Denmark and Belgium. Sweden and Holland will send 2 each, and Austria 1.

and give more fairness to the principle of majorities, they proposed to enlarge the electoral divisions. This would mean, he said, some sacrifice, but it would be worthy of the Chamber as a whole and especially of the Republican party.

Critics Replied To

To the many interruptions that were made by those who objected to the enlargement of the electoral division without at the same time enlarging the administrative division, which is a very serious point with some of the groups, M. Poincare made some pointed criticism, concluding by saying that he himself believed that electoral reform was the natural prelude to, and not the problematical conclusion of, administrative reform.

This new system, he said, would give such liberty to the representatives of the people that they would be able to occupy themselves with the more profound questions. It was now an absolute essential that the representatives in the Chamber should be elected by a larger body of citizens, and no longer be the representatives of a few hundreds of electors influenced solely by the interests of parish politics.

M. Poincare then explained that his plan would involve the government in asking the Chamber to make a prudent and moderate reduction of the number of deputies. The government in asking for the immediate withdrawal of the bill then before the Chamber wished to make their position clear. They did not, he said, accept this decision in any sense as a new pretext for adjournment or for further obstructions. They wished the matter in fact to be disposed of one way or the other at the earliest possible moment, and they appealed to the fairness of their adversaries to fight them frankly and straightforwardly. The premier ended by saying that whatever their intentions might be he gave them fair warning that if they entertained any hopes of smothering the new bill they must first commence by throwing out the cabinet.

The speech created such an impression as has not been experienced for many years in the Chamber. Although the Radicals and Radical Socialist members remained absolutely mute, everybody realized that something great had happened. Many believe that this is but the precursor of more far-reaching changes still in the present objectionable system of local administration which is at present chiefly maintained by a system of parliamentary patronage.

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DR. HAGEMANN NOTES
STEADY REDUCTION
IN PRUSSIAN CRIME

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—An interesting address was delivered by Dr. Hagemann to students of prison organizations recently. Dr. Hagemann, who is the head public prosecutor, was able to make the very satisfactory announcement that crime had decreased steadily during the last years in Prussia, the sentences of imprisonment having shown a decrease of 23 per cent, whilst the reduction in the number of persons sentenced to penal servitude or hard labor was greater still.

The lessening of crime among women, the speaker attributed mainly to the fact that so many branches of work had been opened up to them during the last two decades. The speaker explained also that among the prisoners at the present day many philanthropic persons are actively engaged, and the organization of the female department is said to be the most humane and practical in any country.

The matrons are women of culture and refinement, and every effort is made to raise the moral standard of the prisoners and thus prevent a recurrence of the crime. Classes for sewing are conducted for them by ladies who have special access to the prisons, and the work done is sold for the benefit of the prisoners on leaving. Several well-known Berlin ladies give the greater part of their time to the promotion of the welfare of female prisoners, and are in direct communication with the minister of religion and culture. The care of the women does not terminate when they leave the prison, but everything is done to obtain them suitable employment.

DR. SIMPSON BACK
FROM ANTARCTICA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—One of the members of Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition, Dr. Simpson, son of Alderman Simpson of Derby, arrived home recently. Dr. Simpson has had to leave the expedition on account of his being in the employ of the government meteorological office at Simla. Dr. Simpson expressed himself as satisfied with the work of the meteorological department of the expedition.

VOTE FOR IRISH WOMEN SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A further amendment to the home rule bill has been contributed by Crawshaw Williams, M. P. The amendment is in relation to woman suffrage and provides that all males shall exercise the franchise over the age of 21 and all females after the age of 25 on a three months qualification, each voter to possess one transferable vote. Mr. Williams' reason for raising the age of women to 25 is to remove the objection brought against adult suffrage that women would have a majority on the register.

RUSSIAN TEACHERS TO VISIT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Three hundred Russian elementary teachers are visiting London this summer in parties of 60, as the guests of the London Teachers Association. According to Miss Goucharoff a visit of this kind entails self-sacrifice, as the average remuneration of a teacher in an elementary school in Russia is £3 a month. The visitors will see something of the schools in England besides making a round of the picture gallery exhibitions, and places of historic interest.

BRANDENBURG FETE
GRATIFIES KAISER ON
HOHENZOLLERN DAY

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The ancient little town of Brandenburg on the Havel, Brennerburg as it was called many hundreds of years ago, was en fete recently. It was celebrating in particular what the mark in general was celebrating, namely, the five hundredth anniversary of the Hohenzollern regime.

Five hundred years ago Friedrich VI., burgraff of Nuremberg, entered Brandenburg—at that time capital of the mark—in the capacity of its first markgraf. He did a great deal for the town of his adoption and the district, governing with justice and breaking the power of the nobles, who had got the upper hand to the detriment of the people. On the occasion of the celebration of this jubilee a statue of the first markgraf was unveiled in the presence of the Kaiser, and other acts of ceremony included the reopening of the historical Rathaus and the old church of St. Katharine.

The town was lavishly decorated and all the houses were crowded with visitors; not a room was to be had in the hotels during the week before the celebrations, for people came from all parts of the country to join in the demonstrations. His majesty arrived at Potsdam in his motor car at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Prince Oscar, and was greeted by the mayor and corporation, the imperial chancellor and the ministers who had preceded him from Berlin.

The beautiful church has taken 12 years to restore, and the Kaiser has paid much of the money out of his own pocket. It was built in the fifteenth century and possesses some of the finest carvings and paintings in the country. The dedication service was impressive, but not long, and at the close the Kaiser, after inspecting the building, proceeded to the old Rathaus, in front of which is the statue of Friedrich VI., which is the work of the eminent Berlin sculptor, Professor Manz. After an address by the mayor, the Kaiser gave the signal for the cannon to fall, while the strains of the national anthem sounded out afar, played by the united military bands.

When the work of art had been fully admired, the Kaiser was conducted by the mayor into the Rathaus, one of the most interesting buildings in the whole of the mark. That too was built in the fifteenth century, and contains much valuable carving. It has been restored to represent as far as possible the period of its formation; the architects have done their work admirably, and the town, so delightfully situated on the banks of the Havel, is now richer in one more work of art.

The Kaiser was most gratified with everything that had been done, and he addressed a grateful and stirring speech to Brandenburg citizens. His majesty left again for Potsdam at noon, the chancellor and the ministers remaining for some time longer. The afternoon was devoted to historical pageants and wound up with a people's fete.

AMBASSADOR SEES
STEEP, STONY PATH
BUT WILL CLIMB IT

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—On the occasion of the departure of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the German colonel gave a farewell banquet in his honor.

The president of the Teutonia Club referred to the eminent services of his excellency and announced that, as a token of appreciation, the German colony had given subscriptions towards the foundation of a home for German children. As a personal gift to the baron and baroness, the president presented them with a silver table center-piece. Baron Marschall having thanked his hosts, referred to his new mission in the following words: "The acknowledgment with which my appointment to the German embassy in London is greeted shall not cloud my view. My path is steep and stony, but, faithful to the orders of my imperial master, I shall proceed on it, and will place all I possess in strength at the disposal of the Kaiser and the empire."

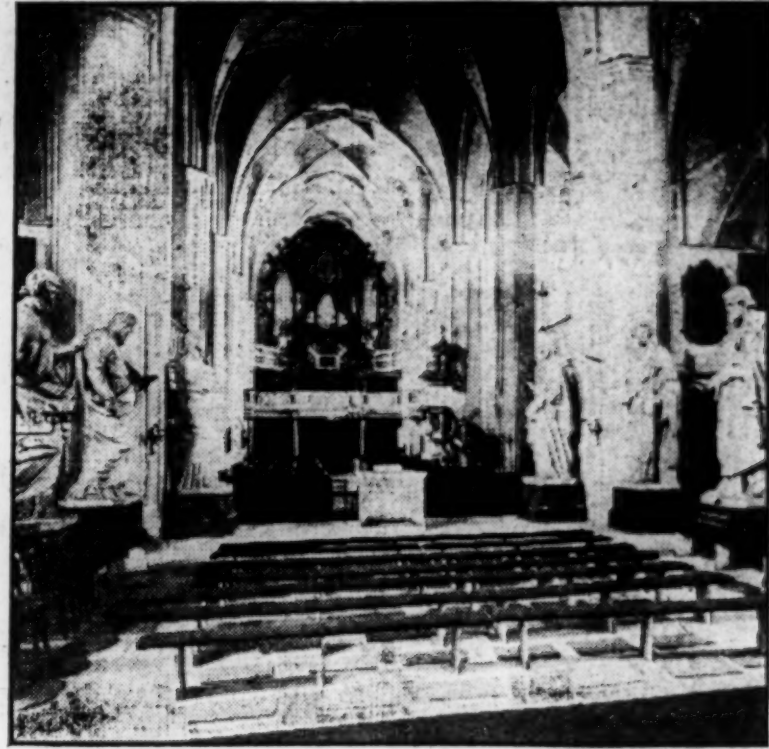
The retiring ambassador referred to the great importance of a strong and consolidated Turkey as the safest element for peace in the near east. The real pioneers of Germany, concluded the baron, were the representatives of the various trades who convinced the Turkish friends of the value of German culture, German customs, and German work.

TURKEY CALLS MEN FROM SAMOS

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece—A semi-official statement has been published here to the effect that the Ottoman government has telegraphically ordered the Turkish troops recently sent to Samos to return to the mainland of Asia Minor. Their presence in the principality is contrary to charter. One company alone will remain in the island.

BRANDENBURG CHURCH IS BEAUTIFUL



(Reproduced by permission)

The interior of St. Katharines church, Brandenburg, showing some of the famous statues of the apostles

OLIVER CROMWELL'S FAILURE
SAID TO BE DUE TO TRADITION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking at the commemoration festival dinner of the grocers' company Mr. Balfour reminded those present that the occasion served to call to their minds the universal enthusiasm, irrespective of party or religion or civil differences, with which Charles II. was welcomed back after his exile, to again resume the ancient traditions of this country.

How was it, he asked, that there was at that time a practically unbroken feeling of satisfaction that these traditions were resumed? It was not because Oliver Cromwell was a statesman indifferent to tradition. If he failed, and with all his genius it was manifest that he did fail, it was not because he was indifferent to the traditions of his country, nor because he was a doctrinaire, but because by the force of circumstances, for which he was certainly not alone responsible, he found himself compelled to break with the traditions of the past, formally and absolutely.

The institutions he established were

LORD HALDANE'S
TRIP WAS HOLIDAY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Replying to a question in the House of Commons as to whether any statement could be made regarding Viscount Haldane's recent visit to Berlin, Sir Edward Grey said: "I much regret I cannot make any statement such as the honorable member desires, because Lord Haldane did not go to Berlin at all during the recess. It is true that, following a promise of some many years standing that it had acquired the force of habit, he spent an annual holiday in Germany last month. While there he did not have any correspondence, conversation or communication with any political person. It was in fact a real holiday, free from any taint of politics, though I am credibly informed he went with a friend who by the cut of his beard was identified in Germany as being either the prime minister or myself."

LONDON WILL SEE
PAGEANT OF CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In the open air amphitheater which played so prominent a part in the festival of empire, will be reproduced this summer a pageant of China. The scenes reproduced will be the rise of the Manchu dynasty in the seventeenth century, the imperial reception of the first ambassadors and ministers of foreign nations, and a scene from the recent revolution in China. There are also to be a number of ballets with Chinese lantern effects.

Adjoining the pageant ground will be a miniature China town, with 60 Chinamen, of whom only one has retained his pigtail. A Chinese theater, a Chinese tea garden, and a Chinese restaurant, where bird-nest soup and a dish of stewed lotus leaves, frogs, and bamboo shoots, are served, complete the attractions of the "Pageant of China."

BARON BEYENS
SENT TO BERLIN

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—In consequence of the retirement of Baron Greindl from the post of Belgian minister in Berlin, King Albert has appointed Baron Beyens to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Belgium in the German capital. Baron Beyens was formerly in the diplomatic service but left it on King Albert's accession to the throne when he became minister of the King's household. In this capacity Baron Beyens came into close contact with the King with whom he is said to have had frequent confidential interviews on political matters.

in no continuous unity with that history to which the English people were profoundly attached, and so the whole country turned back to the old tradition. The lesson to be drawn from the failure of Oliver Cromwell, one of the greatest men England had ever produced, to break the continuous tradition of English development, was, he said, that if they were to make the best of the future they could never ignore the past.

Mr. Balfour concluded by expressing his belief that the days of those who thought they could remodel heaven and earth on a new pattern, invented in some professor's study, were over. All increasing knowledge, all the growth of morals or the improvement in international relations, if, indeed, international relations had improved, could be harvested successfully only by those who looked back to the past with reverence and respect and looked forward to the future with hope and confidence.

GERMAN DIPLOMATS
TAKE NEW POSTS OR
END LONG SERVICE

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BERLIN—The arrival of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein from Constantinople is one of the many changes which are taking place at present in the diplomatic world. Herr von Wangenheim, late ambassador at Athens, succeeds Herr von Bieberstein at Constantinople, and he in his turn will be succeeded by Baron Rechenberg, former Governor of German East Africa, and of late years counsellor general in Warsaw.

The Danish ambassador at Berlin, Herr von Hegermann-Lindencrone, is retiring from the diplomatic service and will be followed by Count Carl Moltke, one of the Danish Moltkes, who are allied with the German branch. Both the new and the retiring ambassadors are married to Americans.

The successor of the Russian ambassador, Count von Osten Sacken, has not yet been officially appointed, but either General von Taitchschiff or Prince Engylschew will most likely be selected, the latter, in particular, having many desirable qualifications for the important post.

The Sultan, it is stated, has expressed himself in most friendly terms to the departing ambassador, and being unable to confer any decoration upon him, Baron Bieberstein already possessing all the Turkish orders of distinction, he has loaded him with costly and beautiful presents, including rugs from the royal factories, delicate silken draperies of all kinds, and his picture in a gold and diamond frame. The Sultan thanked the ambassador for his peaceful tendencies and proven friendship for the Turkish empire, and trusted he would always remain a friend to it.

ANTIQUES ARE ON VIEW

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There are many interesting and curious pieces of work to be seen at Messrs. Debenham & Freebody's summer exhibition of old embroideries and antiques. Among the Stuart needlework there is a particularly good example of "stump work" dating from the reign of James I. There are also several lace samplers dating from 1650 and 1660.

MAXIM GORKY PLAYS BANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The proprietor of a theater in Orenburg has received notice that from the repertoire of sketches to be played, there must be struck out all those written by Maxim Gorky, the well-known Russian author.

LIBERALS' MAJORITY
IS SLICED IN HALF IN
NORTHWEST NORFOLK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The recent by-election in northwest Norfolk was in many respects an interesting contest. The Unionist candidate, Mr. Jodrell, was a local man who had stood unsuccessfully for the constituency in the two general elections of 1910, whilst the Liberal candidate, Mr. Hemmerde, K. C., was brought in from outside to contest the seat.

Again, in spite of the fact that Mr. Jodrell had made a feature of tariff reform at the last election, the subject was dropped by the Unionists during the recent contest, apparently for party reasons, for it is understood that Mr. Jodrell is as much in favor of the principle as ever. The abandonment of this plank in their platform left the Unionists with a purely negative policy, and they had consequently only denunciation of the government insurance act, and the home rule and Welsh disestablishment bills to oppose to the land reform policy advocated by Mr. Hemmerde in the course of his three weeks' election campaign.

This policy, the main feature of which was the rating of agricultural land, undoubtedly achieved considerable success with the electors, but for all that the poll resulted in the reduction of the previous Liberal majority by almost a half, the figures being: E. G. Hemmerde, K. C., 5613, N. P. Jodrell, 4965; Liberal majority 648, compared with a Liberal majority of 1143 in the election of December, 1910.

Mr. Hemmerde, who was educated at Winchester and Oxford, had a great reputation as an athlete, and won the diamond sculls at Henley in 1900. Latterly he has become known as a playwright. In 1908 he was appointed a king's counsel, and in 1909 recorder of Liverpool. He has already represented East Denbighshire in Parliament.

PUBLIC SCHOOL
MEN ARE AHEAD
IN CIVIL SERVICE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The royal commission appointed to inquire into appointments, and promotion in the civil service has issued its first volume of evidence.

In the appendix to the evidence of Stanley Leghese, first civil service commissioner, it is shown that for the higher appointments, class 1 Indian civil service and eastern cadetships, the public schools were ahead of the universities in supplying successful candidates. From 1906-10 the successful candidates in these classes were educated as follows: Oxford 247, Cambridge 142, Trinity College (Dublin) 23, Edinburgh 17, Royal (Ireland) 14, Glasgow 7, Aberdeenshire 6, London 5, Manchester 2, Leeds 1. Total universities 464. Public schools 473. These figures show a majority of nine in favor of public schools as compared with the universities for five years.

LORD ST. ALDWYN
LEARNS MUCH BY
DESCENDING MINE

(Special to the Monitor)

ABERDARE, South Wales—Lord St. Aldwyn, the independent chairman of the South Wales miners' board, whose recent decision on minimum rates created no little criticism, carried out his promise to go down a coal mine and see the colliers at work. The pit was the Aberaman, the largest of all the Powell-Duffry collieries in the Aberdare valley, in which 1800 men are employed.

Lord St. Aldwyn was conveyed through the mine in a trolley drawn by horses, accompanied by the miners' leaders and the general manager of the mine. His lordship spent two hours and a half in the interviewing of representatives of every class of worker, and seeing men working in normal and abnormal places. On his return Lord St. Aldwyn said he had gained much information which had surprised him.

SUNSHINE HOURS
ATTAIN RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir Archibald Geikie, the president of the Royal Society, and the board of visitors paid their annual visit to the royal observatory recently. After the inspection of the various departments and observatory, the astronomer royal, F. W. Dyson, presented his annual report. Among the facts recorded concerning last year's atmospheric observations was the number of hours of bright sunshine during last year. These amounted to 1847, a figure which compared favorably with the total in 1910, which was only 1300. Last year's was the highest proportion of sunshine in a year since records were begun.

WOOLWICH TUNNEL TO BE OPENED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The tunnel between Woolwich and North Woolwich begun by the London county council in 1907 will be completed and opened to traffic by the end of this summer. The new tunnel will be similar to the Greenwich tunnel and will be about 500 yards long. The cost is estimated at about £20,000.

THE HOME FORUM

LEARNING THINGS BY HEART

OF old the young idea was taught to "commit" pages of book lore as a means of storing the thought with information or instruction of one sort or another. The pupil in the history or geography class might recite page after page of facts from his text-book without the faintest notion of what he was really talking about. Equally when children were made to learn poetry or noble passages of literature "by heart," as the phrase is, there was often only a parroting of the words. Nowadays the pendulum has perhaps swung too far in the opposite direction. Children are taught in school to recite their lessons as recitations of their own knowledge, and are even corrected if they say "follows" too closely the words of the book. This is wholly excellent, but to extend this taboo of memorizing to poetry or classic prose seems a mistake.

The method of memorizing passages of great literature is the point to consider after all. Memorizing which does not digest the substance of what is learned, does not grasp the meaning of the words, is of course a poor thing, though even this old-fashioned way of fixing important things in memory had its advantage. Later in life the memorized words may start forth with new meanings out of the dusty disuse of years. But it is found that close analysis of poetical passages is the best means to memorize them. Not the mere verbal recitation which turns phrase from phrase and leaves little semblance of the original beauty, but the close examination of the words just as they stand on the page, with a view to discerning exactly why each word is there and why it stands in its particular place. The children who thus learn to know a poem "by heart" find suddenly that they have it by heart in the other sense of memorizing it. We do not forget what we know. We

may easily forget or fail to make use of a thing which has merely been set into thought, not as related to reason and consciousness but by a sheer feat of memory.

Of course, there is much writing which cannot be memorized by the loving study of its meanings for the reason that it is not really well written. Words are chosen loosely and others may be substituted without spoiling the whole picture or idea which is meant to be built up. But when a piece of literature is really great and also perfectly finished, it seems almost impossible for any word to be changed or transposed without harming it. Certain passages of Shakespeare are like this and certain passages of the Bible.

A means to memorize lists or groups of sayings, like the Beatitudes, for example, is to find a connection in the ideas. In the case of the Beatitudes, as illustrations, it may be seen that the first four may all be seen as employing images which touch on the concrete experiences or conditions of men, as the poor, the bereft (mourners), the lowly (meek) and the hungry. The next four use more directly the words intended to express definitely the high and active virtues that are praised: the merciful, the pure, the peace-makers, and those who are so righteous that the world persecutes them. It may further be noted that the first Beatitude and the eighth have both the same promise.

This kind of thoughtfulness over one's tasks of memorizing is worth more than any mechanical system of mnemonics. Of course, the attention to verbal details is always necessary, too, before the passage memorized is really letter perfect; but the task of polishing off the details is easy and a happy one when the substance of what is learned is already grasped and enjoyed.

FLOWERS AND FLIGHTS OF FANCY

OF the whole world full of beauties the loveliest things are the flowers, are they not? and all the growing things, that live so orderly, so obediently and so sweetly servicable. And flowers were the parable which was set for them of old to read in the fields of Galilee, flowers with the very same beauty and fragrance and charm that in differing forms lives for those in the far western lands.

The marvel of the flowers is their variation, their countless loveliness, and the variety found too in members of the same family, of the same root and stem, indeed. From the coarse weed of the wayside that flourishes rank and reckless, yet suddenly is discovered some day blooming delicately with its own wild sweet odor, up to the diaphanous elegance of orchids long sought at risk of many sorts in tropic jungles or on aerial heights, flowers are a speech, like music, which all can understand. Flowers spell wonderful words which all can read indeed; but none can utter save in flower symbols.

This love of flowers is universal and binds low and high together, as even music cannot do. For the most exquisitely cultivated flower, product of long labors and refined taste, is still exquisite to him who revels too, in the buttercup or ragged chicory stars. A flower is a flower for those who love them, whether the frail perfections of the sweet pea, cousin to the homely plant that serves a lowlier nest of mankind, or the gorgeous blossom of the thistle which is beloved of the perverest of the animal tribe. But would he not be singular indeed who did not love them?

Two stories of flowers with an exquisite touch appear in the Delineator for June, fittingly chosen for the month of

flowers. One which should be recounted first is named "The Millionaire of Roses." We see a father and mother self-exiled in search of gold from their beloved France. For them it is all as for the prisoner of the impassioned love-song of patriotism, "Prouerit, regardez les roses," which sounds the high pitched despairing refrain.

"Le mois de Mai sans la France, C'est n'est pas le mois de Mai." (May away from France is no longer May.)

They dream of the day when they may return to their rose garden in the beloved home beyond the salt wastes. Their little daughter is called the dream child, for she is always dreaming of the roses of which her parents talk so often, so tenderly, so sorrowfully. When they bring her a bouquet with artificial roses she admires it softly and yet remarks that the roses have not the lovely fragrance which she had anticipated. One day she makes her way by chance into the garden beyond a high brick wall that she never had ventured to pass before. Here she finds roses in masses of such bloom as her fairest dreams had not conjured up. And in the midst of this abundant beauty she finds a friendly little man who says he is called the millionaire of roses. Who would not be a millionaire of roses rather than of the other thing—if he might not be both, one may hedge. There is a picture of the single flower carried to mother and its return, greatly loth, because the child had not permission from her new friend. Then is the second home-coming, with a mass of La Verge roses—the very rose of France, as father and mother well know. And the millionaire of roses proves to be an old neighbor in the world of long ago and thus suddenly the land of exile has become abloom with roses for all the three.

The other story is sadder but the theme is the same, is it not? Longing for the real home of beauty, the poor woman of the tenements did not know that her sturdy plant was an outcast. There was a flower show in the dingy streets that are so void of light and sweetness. Plants cherished long and carefully in all sorts of receptacles were brought to be judged for a prize. A struggling sweet pea lifted its pallid wings skyward—or where the sky ought to be. A broken hearted pansy bowed its head submissive to its lot, but several geraniums bore themselves with gay cheerfulness, furnishing as if for themselves the brightness the sky denied.

Among them was one strange purple blossom, sturdy and of a rich, glowing green. Its strong stem and victorious green leaves reached quite to the top of the stick which graced the flower's pot as similarly all the others. But in the others the stick showed most often as more victorious than the plant.

The story of the thistle was that the Japanese are fully alive to the asset which the scenery of their beautiful island is to the nation, is evidenced by the fact that an act has come into force in Japan which gives authority for the prohibition or restriction of advertising display or the erection of objects to be used for advertising, in cases where it is deemed necessary in order to preserve the beauties or elegances of scenery.

Robert Louis Stevenson once wrote to a friend: "I know what pleasure is, for I have done good work today." The man who does not know the right good fun to be found in doing good work has failed to find that vocation in life which will carry him to the end. It should stand as his signal either to be finding that hidden joy or else that work which will bring such joy; for, lacking that, he is not only failing to get what is his present due, but taking grim chance on the morrow.—Denver Republican.

Moscheles and Browning

One of the most interesting features of the program at the New York Browning festival was the reading of a bit of unpublished Browning verse by Mrs. Anna Benneson McMahon, professor of literature in Bryn Mawr College. The lines, entitled "The Isle's Enchantment," were written by Browning for a picture painted by Felix Moscheles, and a copy of the verses was given to Mrs. McMahon by the artist.

Mr. Moscheles has an engraving of the lines on a brass plate fastened to the frame of the picture, which hangs in the library of his London house, and he has adopted Browning's title for his own work. The verses are:

Wind wafted from the sunset o'er the swell
Of summer's slumberous sea, herself asleep,
Came shoreward in her iridescent shell,
Cradled the isle's enchantress. You who keep
A drowsy watch beside her watch her well.

One recalls in this connection that Felix Moscheles was the namesake of Felix Mendelssohn, whose friend Mr. Moscheles' father was so long.

None knew better than Jesus what this mental unity with God would bring man, what powers he would possess, how free and perfect and beautiful his life would be. All limitations, failure, sickness and death would be destroyed if they would turn their vision and trust from their own mistaken sense of a separate self-hood, to their true life which is God. To drink from a material source was to thirst again; to drink from this spiritual source which he gave men the understanding of, was never to thirst, but to attain unlimited and sufficing supply.

The riches, then, of life are relative, they may be true or false according to one's attitude toward them. If they represent to him the normal expression of Love's provision, unfailing and unlimited, and one looks to God rather than to them for every moment's manifestation they are true. But if, on the other hand, the admonition to "take no thought" seems oriental hyperbole and his goods seem to him the result of his own human energy and foresight, his personal planning and skill, and God is nowhere in the equation, he is reckoning amiss. It is such an one Jesus embraced

Little Bob Long saw an oblong
Drawn upon the board one day,
Bob, at once, knew all about it,—
Oh, you really couldn't doubt it
When you heard him say his say.

Little Bob Long drew an oblong
Then, upon his little slate,—
Used eraser, rule, and measure,
Took great pains—and greater pleasure—
To make all the corners straight.

Little Bob Long, o'er that oblong
Took such anxious thought and care,—
Rubbed it out six times, or seven,
Just to get the sides more even.—
That the oblong was a square!
—Alice E. Allen in Little Folk.

Picture Puzzle



What term of parting?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Broadcloth.

Fish Feeding on Pasture

Columbia river carp are now feeding on pasture. During the high water of the last few days the flats between Hayden Island and Portland have been covered with water. Beneath the carteries across these flats thousands of fish swarmed and nibbled at the water covered pasture.

When a car passes the fish dart to deeper pools, and as the vibration ceases they return to their feast in the shallow water.—Portland Oregonian.

Finger Prints Ancient

Thumb prints were used in China hundreds of years ago, merchants making the impressions in lieu of signatures. To this day in the interior of China the thumb print is used on legal documents, especially wills, in place of the written name. The use of finger prints was transferred from China to India, where the British adopted the system as a means of identifying the native troops.—Argonaut.

ARMENIAN AND OTHER RELICS

NOT only was Asia Minor the cradle of the ancient civilizations of Assyria, Babylonia, and Phoenicia, but it was also the center of the Byzantine and Arabic civilizations of the middle ages; and thus Turkey ought naturally to have been rich in museums and libraries, yet she has only one museum, the Imperial Museum at Constantinople.

Europeans have, with little effort, and almost for a song, secured possession of their priceless relics. The museums and libraries of London, Paris, Rome and Vienna, are full of these treasures, to which others are being added daily. The

Turk soon destroys any sculptured or painted object which may be discovered on some historic spot, being under the delusion that he is thus destroying all traces of idolatry. To worse treatment are subjected all objects of art and relics of antiquity if they happen to bear any trace or symbol of Christianity. Hence very few such relics, pictures, engravings, manuscripts, stone inscriptions and metal tablets are to be found in the Imperial Museum at Constantinople, though they have all been discovered in Kurdistan, Armenia and Asia Minor.

In Russian Armenia, not only does the government itself preserve the relics, most of which are of Armenian origin, but it takes almost religious care of similar antiquities in the Museum of Tiflis. Under government protection, and with the aid of government funds, explorers are constantly at work in Ani, the ancient capital of the Armenian Parthian dynasty for two centuries. There have been excavated magnificent churches, royal palaces, statues, tunnels, underground passages, and other architectural antiquities, so that Ani is in itself today a wonderful museum, without equal in Turkey, even in Armenia or Asia Minor, where the Assyrian, Babylonian, Roman, Byzantine and Arabic civilizations flourished for long centuries.—Armenia.

Working of the Durbar Postoffice

According to statistics which have been issued showing the work performed by the durbar postoffice at Delhi, India, the total number of articles received for delivery in the durbar area between Sept. 27, 1911 and Jan. 20, 1912, amounted to 3,600,850, whilst the total number despatched was 1,622,526. Naturally the work was especially heavy from Dec. 7 to 16; that is to say, during the actual visit of their majesties King George and Queen Mary. The total staff employed to cope with the work of the office during the period named, was 677, and it is satisfactory to be able to relate that the work carried on was so satisfactory that only 10 complaints against the postoffice were made between Sept. 7 and Dec. 20.

How sad a thing when the house is greater than the tenant! How distressing a contradiction when the furniture is of greater value than the man who owns it!—Joseph Parker.

IN HISTORIC WEST INDIES



OLD FORT, MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA

THERE is a deal of very interesting history connected with the discovery, settlement and conquest of the islands of the West Indies. Jamaica, for example, has a very lively page of history with much that is edifying in it to colonists of other regions.

The island was discovered by Columbus and was settled by the Spaniards in 1509. The conquest by England followed in 1655. Since then internal difficulties have arisen of one sort and another, but apparently all is peaceful and happy now in this delightful crown colony of Great Britain.

The cut shows one of the old Span-

HOME-MAKERS OF OLD

HOME-MAKERS with outside affairs were no so new to the colonies in those days, says some one discussing woman's progress in the New York Post. Long before 1740, Anne Hutchinson's religious discussions had raised an uproar; but there is no hint that her home was not well ordered.

There is no eviling on that score against Margaret Brent, that lonely and "unique force" of early Maryland, who engaged in many business enterprises, was her brother's attorney, managed Calvert's estates and those of the unwilling Baltimore. Yet Margaret Brent had not asked for one vote from the Maryland Assembly, but for two! There was nothing but praise for Eliza Pinckney, one of our first home-makers abroad, who, in our critic's time and as a girl under

For we were nursed upon the self-same hill,
Fed the same flock by fountain,
shade and rill,
Together both, ere the high lauds appeared
Under the opening eyelids of the morn,
We drove afield and both together heard
What time the gray fly winds her sultry horn,
Battering our flocks with the fresh dews of night;
Oft till the star that rose at evening bright,
Toward heaven's descent had sloped his westerling wheel.

—Milton.

China News

The China Press is published at Shanghai and names itself a "live newspaper devoted to progress in China," and also the foreign paper with the largest circulation in the far east.

On one of the inner pages a headline shows rather startlingly this: "The Last of the Greeks." Supposedly this is the last of the ancient Greeks. Then question rises who knows who was the last ancient Greek? When did the Greeks cease being ancient and become modern? With fancies like this afloat in one's thought one glances down the column and discovers that it is a printer's error, made in China—land where exactness is the mark of native handiwork of every sort. For the story tells of the last of the Greek Indians.

But this combination of Greek, Greek Indians and Shanghai is something to make one ponder a bit, and realize that we are living in live times indeed, when folk in China are glad of news from Horseshoe Bend.

Care About Words

It is amusing to see how often the desire to be "genteel" in speech is a pitfall to the feet of the uninformed. There are persons who think it a mark of refinement to say it has been "proven" instead of it has been "proved," and to use "gotten" in place of "got." The latest fad seems to be the use of "may" where "can" should be used. "Canning" the "mays" in the manuscripts that come to him is a task that every careful editor has to perform. "Why do you always use 'whilst' in place of 'while'?" asked the city editor of a new reporter. "Because I think it is a nicer word." "All right," said the editor. "I think you'd better work in the janitorial department for a whilst."—Youth's Companion.

"I understand that you said some of my jokes were as old as the hills?" interrogated the struggling humorist in crestfallen tones. "My dear sir, you have been misinformed," laughed the busy editor. "What I said was that some of the hills were as old as your jokes."—Chicago News.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, June 25, 1912

Chicago and After

OF THE partizan and personal consequences of the Republican convention's action it is too early to speak with confidence. Action taken at Baltimore will materially alter the perspective in which the division in the historic party must be viewed; so also will the ultimate attitude toward the former President and his independent followers of "progressives" like La Follette, Hadley, Borah, and—in case of a conservative triumph at Baltimore—of Democratic radicals. That possibilities of a far-reaching realignment of voters and leaders lie concealed in the turn events may take between this date and November will hardly be disputed.

The role of prophet is not as rewarding at the present time as that of historian. So let attention linger for a while on the convention just closed, viewing it as a piece of political mechanism, ostensibly designed to accomplish democracy's ends. Was it not the last of the old order? Will the rank and file of the party ever again permit such methods of determining delegates' standing in the body? Was there ever a system devised, better than the present one, for rousing passions, breeding suspicion, and creating factions? It plays perfectly into the hands of any group of designing men, whether within or without the breastworks, who may wish, for personal or factional ends, to win a victory.

Ere another quadrennial combat between parties over the presidency comes it is more than probable that both Congress and the states will have so legislated as to lengthen the presidential term and limit each occupant's tenure to one holding. It is certain that legislative action applying the direct nomination principle to the presidential contest also will be taken. Logic calls for it, now that it has won everywhere else; and the Chicago convention's untoward incidents cap the argument.

What Baltimore's gathering may do remains to be seen; but it is not likely to be so wholly admirable in its workings as to stem the running tide favoring the new system.

If, during the inevitable reconstructive period for both parties that lies ahead, emphasis can be put upon principles and not upon personalities, upon present obligations and achievements of parties and of public men and not upon their past victories or defeats, it will be well. Moderates in both of the historic camps really hold the balance of power, and they can shape future developments if they will think constructively as well as progressively.

THE Panama-Pacific exposition commission, having about finished its work abroad, will return to the United States able to say how greatly Europe is interested in celebrating the opening of the canal.

TELEGRAPH and telephone wires leading out of Baltimore these days are freighted with information of absorbing interest to millions, who look to the newspapers to pay the heavy toll.

Now watch the orderliness of the Woman's Federation annual convention in San Francisco. They are all progressives.

Menacing the Banana Trust

WHEN there was no longer any reasonable doubt that the banana situation would develop a grapple between the New England fruit concern hitherto all-powerful, and the newcomer hailing from Italy via Baltimore, the people of Costa Rica saw visions of unprecedented prosperity, the owners of even remotely suitable banana land sudden wealth, and the government, perchance, a respite from the Yankee grip. Costa Rica, the staid, the sober, suddenly went wild, booming things in general and banana lands in particular. Of course, everybody was quite sure that the pulling apart of the United Fruit Company and the Hamburg-American line and the pulling together of the last with the Atlantic Fruit Company to the extent of a very substantial financial support, if reports are to be credited, could mean only a break in the great monopoly, since the necessary foothold and grip on the source of supply had apparently been secured through an alliance with Lindo Brothers, who according to their own admission are the largest banana growers in the world. Not without bearing on the situation seemed the sudden move of the United interests in buying up the Central and Occidental railroads of Guatemala to add to the Guatemala Northern from the capital to the Caribbean sea. Reconstruction of this road is one of the most notable achievements of Minor Keith. That purchase meant further entrenchment and consolidation of the United's power in Central America and is significant from the fact that a grapple for supremacy in the banana trade cannot possibly be confined to little Costa Rica but must inevitably spread over all the banana lands in isthmian America, as in the West Indies.

But it appears that the situation was not quite so simple as was believed by the Costa Ricans in company with others concerned. For, from the detailed report published in the Monitor, it is evident that the battle royal has been waging secretly for some time and that so far from entering the field with one ally on their right and the other on their left, the Di Giorgio clan of the Atlantic Fruit Company now find that they have already lost a battle through the falling away of their supposed ally, the Lindo concern, that was to have given them the indispensable foothold in Costa Rica. The news of this sharp turn of affairs, as one may well understand, threatened to bring about a financial disruption in Costa Rica; and in a less steady and less Caucasian republic than Costa Rica has always proved herself to be there might have been a crisis fraught with grave political and even international complications. But both the Costa Ricans and the Italo-Americans of the Atlantic concern are recovering their wits. The first are no longer disconsolately sure that the jig is up with the hoped-for banana competition, and the last are satisfied that the Lindo alliance is not the only foothold available. What is said in fruit circles would indicate early developments of intense interest, bearing on the proposal of a steamer connection between Jamaica and Canada, and pointing to a new phase of the fruit trade with Europe.

WITH rare exceptions, it has been the custom for several years among western states to promote publicity of their resources, scenery and general advantages through the medium of carefully compiled and artistically printed pamphlets and handbooks. A great deal of money and a great deal of talent have been invested in this line of work, and the pertinacity with which it has been followed is a sufficient proof of its usefulness. The western states have not, as a rule, spared expense in the matter of obtaining adequate and profitable advertising. However, there has appeared of late to be a need for a change in methods. The illustrated descriptive pamphlet has run its race. The demand is for something more than good writing and good printing. The general public, or that part of the general public likely to be interested in what the western states have to offer, has, for the present at least, done enough reading on the subject. What it wants now is some practical information. It wants, among other things, to see for itself, to have necessary directions for doing this with as great expedition and as little expense as possible.

The latest thing, therefore, in state advertising, is a map that shows everything the intending visitor, investor or settler would care to know; and it is interesting to see how closely, down to the very smallest detail, the map is brought into adjustment with the times. It is no longer merely a railroad map; it gives all the state roads, trunk and branch, with their various connections. It shows the stopping places, gives the distance from one point to another, points out, briefly describes and pictures the places of interest; tells about the soil, the price per acre, the terms on which a farm may be purchased, the taxes, the standing of the neighborhood financially and socially, and goes into matters of particular and peculiar interest to those who are thinking of beginning anew in a young country.

Of course the map is useful to the tourist as a guide; and it is useful to the state even if it never gets farther than the tourist, because it familiarizes him with everything the state has to offer, and practically makes him a bureau of useful information for all those inquirers who may come across him on the road. One of the state maps recently issued is highly praised as a work of art on the part of lithographer, compiler and printer. Doubtless it will be followed soon by others showing the same improvement that characterized the publicity pamphlets and made them worthy of attention not only in the office but in the home.

Youth Against War

IN THE annual review of the work done by the World Peace Foundation, with headquarters in Boston, just issued, there is much that indicates how closely interrelated now are all the many movements against militarism and how they are playing a "team game," as it were, with practical results in a year that formerly were not accomplished in a generation. Ample funds, furnished by Messrs. Carnegie and Ginn, together with efficient secretarial and administrative work, are making Boston, Chicago and New York radiant centers out from which goes literature of a high, propagandist type and also speakers and organizers whose orbits are now world-embracing, so that the old petty, provincial, quietist method of dealing with the peace issue has entirely passed. Agents of the cause must now be able to deal with it as it affects races and continents. Their informational literature is written in many languages, hence the more facile they are as linguists the better. They have to think in terms of internationalism and be cosmopolitan in spirit.

This being so, it is with shrewdness that the managers of the World Peace Foundation are turning to the youth of the universities of the world and are aiding all efforts now under way to bind students there gathered into societies that promote internationalism. Large and important organizations with precisely this fraternal purpose flourish in the European and American university worlds. Here they are known as Cosmopolitan clubs; there as International clubs. They are now being federated into a world body. Friendships formed and cemented in them are certain later in life to bind together men of very different races, religions and political loyalties whose acts as "nationals" will be tempered by such friendships. If, when this student body is in its plastic state, it can be impressed with the pacific ideal of national intercourse and with the superiority of judicial to military methods of gaining justice, then a marked victory will be won for the cause of peace. Precisely this policy is now being worked out by the World Peace Foundation, which is financing organized endeavor along this line.

THERE should be far more rite and symbol connected with getting American citizenship than there is now, whether it come automatically by simple increase of years until the requisite age limit is reached, or whether it be formally sought and won through naturalization. Nation and state would get far better citizenship were it made more of in civic functions symbolizing its profound importance. Some day the combined intelligence of legislature, school and home will work out a scheme by which this present defect will be overcome.

From Cincinnati comes the intimation that Fourth of July celebrations, where rightly managed, can be used to marshal "first voters" and impress upon them the significance of their new civic powers. This year all newly naturalized residents of that city are to be enlisted as such in the procession, and are to be given an opportunity to indicate their joyful attitude of mind toward America. Conversely they also are to be shown the welcoming hospitality of citizens who, as it were, were born to the title of American. It is needless to point out the possibilities of a plan like this, they are so patently fine. But the larger social vision demands provision be made in every community for formal welcome not only of those persons who are naturalized by the courts, but also of all persons who pass into citizenship as a mere matter of living until they are 18 (if women) or 21 (if men). It is the very certainty and automatic quality of the present process that both exalt and diminish its worth. Its commonness, cheapness and ease of acquisition make many persons undervalue it who would make great sacrifices for anything that had to be won. In the absence of stricter tests the state at least can give dignity to the present process and define a ceremonial that in itself will be educational and inspire patriotism.

State Advertising Through Maps

Craftsmanship

IN THESE columns we have often tried in a modest way to show that it is not only profitable but necessary for a man or woman to master as much craftsmanship as possible. It has been said a great many times that this is an age of specialists; if this be said with an epigram content then we disown it at once, but if it means that a specialist is more like to do well in his specialty than one that is not adept in it, then we affirm it.

It is a good thing to know one's job and the next best thing is to try to know it. In confirmation of what we say we advise our readers to see what Sir Arthur Pinero said at a recent Browning celebration on the subject of Browning's capabilities as a dramatist. Briefly, Sir Arthur said that the author of "Pippa Passes" was a failure when he wrote for the stage and the reason was that he had not grasped the element of technical excellence that consists in clear exposition to an audience in a theater. As Sir Arthur said, we cannot have the "character elaborately excavating the situation," and we must deduce from this that there is one mode of exposition for a play, another for an editorial; another for a novel and so through the range of the writing trade. Furthermore, we are to deduce that any sort of trade, any sort of craft has to be learned and the more thoroughly the better, because the gist of his words is that Browning, subtle, quick, full of imagination as he was, had never learned the art of dramatic exposition and however great his powers in poetic verse they failed of the mark when he tried play writing. Walter Bagehot temerously said of Browning, that he was "an artist working by incongruity," and as there are a great many people that like Browning we shall not say whether Bagehot was right or wrong, but if he did work by incongruity successfully in prose, it is the testimony of a famous playwright that he did not grasp one of the rules of a different craft.

Without doubt there are men of extraordinary facility and brilliance that can shift from one branch of an art to another and equally from art to art. This was shown in the best days of the renaissance and may possibly be shown again, yet the probability is that with the world's increased store of superficial knowledge will go an increased tendency to criticize performance in any art by severe standards and that not even genius can escape the need for thoroughness. If the genius must serve an apprenticeship, how much more must the man that is not, yet who, because he is the type of most and the mainstay of society, must do the work of every day in an infinite variety of forms.

WHEN the Scotch immigrant John McIntosh took possession long ago of his holding in Dundas county, Ontario, he found there, among other things of native growth, a young apple tree. Apple trees were none too plentiful in those days, so he nurtured it and it grew apace, until in time it began to yield fruit that brought to the farm fastidious apple eaters from the country miles around. The fruit became so famous at length that John McIntosh planted some of its seed, and his orchard flourished. Then he sold, or gave away its seed, and other orchards flourished. The apple was ruddy, and in time people began to give it the name of McIntosh; then by natural gradations the apples, and afterward the family of trees, came to be known as McIntosh Reds. By this name they have long been famous throughout the Dominion, although they do not grow over a wide area. The St. Lawrence region is very favorable to the species, which not only ranks with, but in some localities has taken the place of, the celebrated Fameuse apple of Quebec.

The mother tree is known to be 115 years old. It bore fruit up to four years ago. At present it is in the decline, and it cannot stand much longer. So the farmers of Dundas county have banded themselves together with the purpose of erecting a marble shaft in its honor on the spot where the tree is now but the merest shadow of its former self. There is pathos and beauty in the idea. This tree has given to Ontario and Quebec a whole race of trees, bearing one of the most luscious of fruits. Its descendants have not only beautified many a Canadian country home but have added largely to the income of many a Canadian husbandman. That there is no lack of sympathy with the movement is evident from the tone of the press. The Mail and Empire of Toronto, for instance, does not hesitate to give the project its full indorsement or to dignify it with a leading editorial. Of course, in the last analysis, the honor will go to the memory of John McIntosh who, in nurturing the infancy of the tree, rendered, consciously or unconsciously, a lasting service to many of his kind, and this consideration only contributes toward making the enterprise all the more deserving of kindly recognition.

CENTRAL districts of Boston need open spaces and parks. They also need adequate protection of warehouse and shop properties from loss by fire. The Common, and the Public Garden provide the one; city officials are now endeavoring to furnish the other by placing a pumping station near the Charles River basin, and in so doing they come up against the natural resentment of the people when any step is taken that means encroachment on the Common or the Public Garden. The Chamber of Commerce is asked by its committee of municipal improvement to stand back of a proposition to make the station subterranean and place it under Charles street and to use only so much of the Common as is necessary for exits and entrances, the same being made part of an artistic gateway. What the Chamber of Commerce may decide to do with the proposition remains to be disclosed. Already subway treatment of the problem of transportation has established a precedent with respect to use of land on the Common with which policy no sensible critic can find fault. There can be excessive emphasis on the sentimental, esthetic and humanitarian aspects of any concrete urban situation so excessive as to create a reaction of contempt. If contemporary building and engineering skill can devise an underground pumping station which will give the city high pressure water service and at the same time can arrange for surface exits and entrances that are artistic in design, the job would better be authorized.

AFTER it is all over, the United States will no doubt have the good sense to show that it is proof against matters of temporary moment.

Honoring an Old Apple Tree

Civic Symbolism

Sentiment and Utility